THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. V—No. 19. PHILADELPHIA, MONDAY, JANUARY 22, 1866. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

THIRD EDITION

MEXICO.

Filibustering Extraordinary.

United States Colored Troops on a Raid.

CAPTURE OF IMPERIAL ARTILLERY.

THE BAGDAD AFFAIR.

A FRENCH FRIGATE SHELLS THE TOWN.

Capture of a Small Gunboat.

Row Between Weitzel and Mejia.

CASUS BELLI ON THE TAPIS.

REBUILDING FORT BROWN.

American Troops Preparing for Battle.

General Crawford in New Orleans Looking Up Recruits.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

NEW ORLEANS, January 21.—Advices from Brownsville to the 15th instant give an partially correct statement of the Bagdad affair.

A party of one hundred and twenty-three, most of them being colored soldiers of the 118th United States Regiment, under Colonel Reed, crossed the river at Clarksville, and divided into three squads.

At 4 o'clock on the morning of the 5th the first squad proceeded to a camp, which they captured, with about four hundred prisoners and four pieces of artillery.

The second party proceeded to the ferry, at which an Imperial guard of ten men were stationed. The officer commanding the guard stood his post bravely, emptying his revolver, when he was shot down; whereupon the others surrendered. One Imperialist was killed and another wounded.

Three of the party proceeded to capture Colonel Rice, the post commander, who escaped while the party was in the house, but was afterwards captured.

A squad of ten men were then detailed to take the *Antonia*, and they fired on her, killing a sergeant and wounding several others. The *Antonia* fired a volley, killing two and wounding one. The attacking party then fired two shots from a howitzer, one of which passed through her just above the water line.

On the morning of the 6th a French frigate, lying outside, shelled the place. Shots were afterwards freely exchanged between the Liberal howitzers on the beach and a howitzer boat from the French frigate, but no damage was done, excepting the creating of a panic among the citizens, who crossed to the American bank.

A detachment of two hundred men from the 118th Colored Infantry was sent over to protect the American citizens, and remained until the evening of the 7th, when a detachment of the 46th Colored Infantry relieved them, with instructions, it is said, to withdraw in case the Imperialists made an attack upon the town.

A French mail steamer which was lying outside the bar left immediately after the affair, probably for Vera Cruz.

Bagdad is nearly deserted. The plunder and pillage of the town is uninterruptedly kept up. A large amount of goods have been crossed over to Clarksville. All the stolen property that arrives at Brownsville is seized and returned to the proper owners.

After wrangling for several days with Escobedo regarding the right to command, General Crawford left for New Orleans, where he has since arrived, looking after reinforcements and supplies.

A small force of Liberals are fortifying Bagdad with cotton bales, heavy guns, etc.

Three French transports arrived off the bar on the 13th.

General Mejia had commenced building earthworks and mounting guns, two of which are 64-pounders, between Matamoras and the river, but in a position to command Brownsville.

General Mejia had notified General Weitzel that if he is attacked from the American side he will open fire, and it is most likely some of the shots will lodge in Brownsville.

General Giles A. Smith was immediately sent over to ascertain General Mejia's intentions. The result of the meeting had not transpired, but it was believed that a belligerent communication had been received, and General Weitzel had ordered the rebuilding of old Fort Brown, which is being mounted with 30-pounder Parrott guns.

A large pontoon train was being rapidly put in good order.

General Mejia, apprehending another Liberal attack, is trying to make another forced loan, which causes much uneasiness. Several of their own contra-guerillas, in attempting to desert by crossing the river, were drowned.

American citizens who chance to be visiting at Matamoras are looked upon distrustfully. Officers and men are not allowed to cross the river.

On the 14th General Weitzel reviewed his troops in Brownsville. All were in good health and spirits.

The War in Mexico.

NEW YORK, January 22.—A letter from San Francisco says General Ogazon is about to leave for Guadalajara, the capital of his State, having the authority and means to raise a force to take the field against the Imperialists.

Reports from Washington—The French in Mexico.

NEW YORK, January 22.—A special despatch from Washington to the *World* says there seems to be no doubt that by the last steamer from Europe the State Department received positive information from Paris that the French troops will be withdrawn within a stated early period.

The *Herald's* special despatch from Washington says the French Minister has applied to the State Department for information regarding the recent capture from the Imperialists of Bagdad on the Rio Grande, but as no official despatches with reference to the affair have been received, he cannot be gratified.

General Sheridan has been instructed from Washington to investigate the affair and punish any United States soldiers that may have been engaged in it.

ANOTHER FENIAN SCARE IN CANADA.

Gen. Sweeney Expected Hourly.

SPORT FOR EX-UNITED STATES VOLUNTEERS.

Why the Provincial Parliament Does Not Meet.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

NEW YORK, January 22.—The Toronto (C. W.) correspondent of the *Herald* states that the reason for the postponement of the meeting of Parliament to May next is the fear of a Fenian invasion during the winter.

The Provincial Fenians, though in favor of O'Mahony, are not opposed to an invasion by General Sweeney.

During one night last week word was sent over by the discharged volunteers at Ogdensburg that the Fenians were coming. The garrison at Fort Wellington turned out to receive them, when the volunteers fired several shots, and the garrison, it is stated, behaved very badly. The volunteers then returned, satisfied with their sport.

Arrest of the Bank Messenger Robbers.

NEW YORK, January 22.—Two men, named David Shiff and George Boyce, have been arrested and identified as the robbers of the messenger of the Farmers' and Citizens' Bank of Williamsburg, on Friday. No clue to the money has been discovered.

The Recent Robbery in William Street

TWO MEN ARRESTED ON SUSPICION—THEY ARE IDENTIFIED BY THE BANK MESSENGER.

Detective Shangles, of the Eleventh Precinct, on Saturday evening last, arrested two men named David Schiff and George Boyce, on suspicion of having been concerned in the robbery of Samuel B. Terry, the messenger of the Farmers' and Citizens' National Bank of Williamsburg, L. I., in William street, on Friday morning, while on his way to the Park Bank, as fully reported.

It will be remembered that the lad was robbed of a leather travelling-satchel, containing $11,000 in greenbacks and $7000 in notes. Since the robbery the police have been earnestly at work endeavoring to find out the perpetrators, and although several arrests were made, no clue was obtained to the thieves till Saturday evening. Detective Shangle knowing that for some time past a certain fast bay pony and a butcher's wagon, painted a light blue or lead color, had been used exclusively by the class of depredators known as "hog" thieves, and had been stabled in Orchard street, near Stanton street, went to the stable and found that the horse and cart had disappeared.

The officer, being professionally acquainted with Schiff and Boyce, the men who it is said owned this horse and car, and used it, instituted a search for them. On Saturday evening, Officer Shangle saw these men in Steinton street, and arrested them. The prisoners were taken to the station-house, and thence to the Police Central Office, Mulberry street. The lad Terry was sent for, and on being confronted with the prisoners, immediately identified Boyce as the man who had struck him across the face with a pistol, and snatched the satchel, and Schiff as the one who was in the wagon.

Boyce is twenty-seven years of age, and a native of this city, and Schiff is twenty-four years of age, and a native of Germany. Both are peddlers by occupation, and are well known to the police on the east side of the city as suspicious characters. No clue to the stolen money or the horse and cart has been discovered. The prisoners are still detained for examination at headquarters.—*New York World.*

FROM BALTIMORE TO-DAY.

Steamers to the South—The National Express Company—The Negroes and the Registry Law.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, January 22.—Merchants are finding the recently established line of steamers to Europe, Havana, Charleston, Richmond, and other parts of the South, so successful and advantageous to trade generally, that they are now about establishing a regular line to New Orleans.

The National Express Company here is doing well, but too much partiality is shown in the selection, almost exclusively, of employes who were sympathizers with the Rebellion, and fought against our country. This is creating much dissatisfaction.

The State Registry law is causing intense excitement. I learn that the colored people who fought for the Union intend calling a Convention, to petition for the right of suffrage, on the ground that they better deserve that privilege than those prevented from voting by existing law because of their disunionism.

WASHINGTON.

Special Despatches to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, January 22.

Conscience Money.

The sum of $7 has just been returned to the department, through the confessional, as a matter of conscience. Such cases which occur occasionally are only for small sums.

Recognition of a Vice-Consul.

The President has recognized Camille Joseph Ludmann as Vice-Consul of Brazil at New York.

The Lawyer's Test Oath.

It is claimed that if the Supreme Court decides against the constitutionality of the lawyer's test oath, it will carry with it the test oath for Congressmen; but this is a great mistake; one of the strongest arguments before the Court was that lawyers are not United States officers.

The Freedmen's Bureau Bill.

The Senate intends to press a vote on the Freedmen's Bureau Bill before taking up the Suffrage Bill.

Reconstruction.

The Joint Committee on Reconstruction will make their first report to-day, which is the Constitutional Amendment proposed by Mr. Roscoe Conkling. The proposition is an independent article, providing that all persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed, shall be the basis of representation; providing that whenever in any State the elective franchise shall be denied or abridged on account of race or color, all persons of such race or color shall be excluded from the basis of representation.

The Freedmen in North Carolina—Their Good Conduct and Industry.

Colonel Whittlesey, Assistant Commissioner of the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands in North Carolina, reports that so generally have the freedmen sought employment and obtained it that the demand for laborers cannot be easily supplied. He says:—

"The expectation that lands would be granted to them by the Government, a hope first kindled by the Rebel politicians in their effort to fire the Southern heart, and afterwards increased by the Confiscation act, has now passed away. All the officers of this bureau discountenanced such hopes by public addresses and circulars widely scattered; but so fixed had they become before the war closed that it was not easy to eradicate them. When, however, Christmas actually passed, and the year ended without any gifts of the kind, it was admitted that we had told them the truth, and they had been deceived by the talk of their former masters. So also, on the other hand, have the idle, conscience-begotten fears of insurrection passed away. All admit that a more quiet and orderly Christmas has never been enjoyed in this region. The history of the world may be challenged for another instance of such good conduct in similar circumstances as the freedmen have thus far maintained."

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, January 22.—Cotton is dull at 50c. Flour declined 5@10c.; sales of 4000 bbls at $6·75 @8·10 for State; $8·85@10·20 for Ohio; and $6·75 @8·15 for Western; Southern drooping; sales of 800 bbls. at $8·70@15·00; Canadian 5@10c. lower; sales of 200 bbls. at $7·85@11·00. Wheat dull; spring declined 1@2c; sales of 7000 bushels inferior and new amber Michigan at $1·60. Corn dull and declining. Beef steady. Pork heavy at $29·75@30·00. Lard quiet at 15@18c. Whisky quiet and steady.

LARGE FIRE IN NEW YORK.

The Water Street Fire—The Loss Estimated at $640,000—Two Men Injured.

As anticipated in our report of yesterday, the entire building and its contents were destroyed. The south side wall fell shortly after twelve o'clock and crushed in the sheds of the cement and plaster yard of Murray & Roberts, No. 247 South street, running through to Water street. A citizen named Christian Fahrer was injured by the falling wall. He was rescued from his perilous position by roundsman Thompson, of the Seventh precinct, and taken to the Station House, his wounds dressed, and subsequently taken to his residence, No. 81 Jackson street.

Shortly before 4 o'clock a fireman, named George Wayman, a member of No. 11 Engine Company, fell from a shed while in charge of the pipe, and was badly hurt. The police took him to the Station House, where Surgeon Blevin dressed his injuries. He was subsequently sent home to No. 437 East Houston street.

The following is a list of the property destroyed, and the names of the owners and the estimated value. The insurances could not be ascertained, as each owner insures his own goods, and none of them were present to give the information desired:—

	Valuation.
J. L. & J. D. Riker, 139 casks of bleaching powder	$5,560
A. Uhlman, 3 casks black lead	....
J. Hoy & Co., 187 bales of cotton	37,400
C. C. & H. M. Taber, 44 bales of cotton	8,800
Wm. Brice, 110 bales of cotton	22 000
Rice, Chase & Co., 82 bags cotton pickings	2,500
Murray & Nephew, 101 bales of cotton	20,200
Hopkins, Dwight & Trowbridge, 237 bales of cotton	54,100
Murchison & Murray, 57 bales of cotton	11,400
J. M. Jones, 79 bales of cotton	15,800
M. Beeber & Co., 27 bales of cotton	5,400
O. K. King & Co., 11 bales of cotton	2,200
J. H. Brower, 5 bales of cotton	1,000
Burger, Hurlbut & Livingston, 136 bales of cotton	27 000
A. C. Schaeffer & Co., 10 bales of cotton	3 800
C. B. Dibble, 46 bales of cotton and 73 bales of rags	9 200
J. B. Farwell & Co., 252 bales of cotton	50 400
Curtis & Peabody, 1497 bales of hemp	59 880
A. Begoden, 500 bales of hemp	20,000
J. A. Wilkinson, 12 bales of cotton	2 400
Watts, Crane & Co., 32 bales of cotton	6,400
G. W. Attwater, 3 cases of roots	....
F. S. Morgan, 130 cases bleaching powder	5 200
Barley & Davis, 40 bales of cotton	8,000
Young, Smith & Co., 121 bales cotton	24,200
Easton & Co., 189 bales cotton	37,800
J. L. Smallwood & Co., 125 bales cotton	25,000
Kearney & Waterman, 43 cases of bleaching powder	1,720
N. F. Palmer, 500 bales of hemp	20,000
Hugh Harman & Brother, 267 bales cotton	53 400
Lloyd Parsons, 92 bales of cotton	18 400
M. W. Griswold, 107 barrels of clay	1,070
L. Windmuller, 34 casks of clay	340
E. Hill, 16 casks sulphate of lime	....
H. E. Meyers, Jr., 7 tons of iron tubing	....
George B. Buell, 1496 dozen peach baskets	5,200
E. S. Higgins & Co., 17 bales of flocks	1,190
Dennison & Wyckoff, a quantity of molasses	....
C. Balmforth, 32 bales of flocks	2,240

The building was owned by the late W. W. DeForrest. The damage will be about $50,000, said to be insured. The damage to the property of Murray & Roberts may be estimated at $10,000. John McMahon, shipwright, occupied the second floor of the building No. 247 South street. Loss about $500; insured. The storage of J. H. Hobby, No. 249 South street, is only slightly damaged. It appears, from a statement made by the receiving clerk, that about ninety bales of cotton were taken in the afternoon previous to the fire, and from appearances there is no doubt that the fire was in the cotton when put into the store. The estimate of the property is its sound value; in all probability there will be a salvage of from thirty to forty per cent. The police of the Seventh precinct have been untiring in their exertions to protect the property exposed in consequence of the fire, and are deserving of credit for their services, the men being on duty all night and day without rest.—*N. Y. Herald.*

THE CITY COMMISSIONERSHIP.

Answer of John Given to the Petition of Major Weaver.

Alleged Extensive Frauds in the Fourth and Twenty-fifth Wards.

Mr. Given Claims his Election by About One Thousand Majority, Exclusive of the Soldiers' Vote.

This morning in the Court of Common Pleas, Judge Ludlow, J. Alexander Simpson, Esq., counsel for John Given, whose right to the office of City Commissioner is being contested by Major David P. Weaver, filed an answer to the petition of the latter. After the petition was received, Judge Ludlow postponed a further consideration of the case until Saturday next. The answer of Mr. Given sets forth the following facts:—

After alluding to the allegations made in reference to the soldiers' vote, of which he has no knowledge, knowing only that the returns were received and filed at the office of the Prothonotary, the respondent answers to the fourth specification, that true it is that the said general return does not include the return of votes cast in the Fourth Election Division of the Ninth Ward, because no return whatever was made of any election held in said division, as it appeared upon the computation of votes, after the closing of the polls on the evening of the day of the said election, that there were more votes counted and computed than there were persons voting at said election, and that in consequence of this discrepancy the election officers of said Division could not agree as to the true vote; they therefore, made no return of the result of the election in said Division.

And your respondent further answers and saith that the general return of the votes cast at said election for the said office of City Commissioner is false in this:—

First. That in the Seventh Election Division of the Third Ward David P. Weaver is falsely and erroneously returned as having received 316 votes; whereas in truth and in fact he only received 306 votes.

Second. That in the First Election Division of the Fourth Ward the election officers received the votes of persons to the number of ten and upwards for the office of City Commissioner, which were taken and counted in the general return for David P. Weaver, none of whom were qualified electors of said Division, as he is informed and believes.

Third. That in the Second Election Division of said Fourth Ward the election officers received the votes of persons to the number of twelve and upwards, none of whom were qualified electors of said Division.

Fourth. That in the Third Election Division of said Fourth Ward the election officers received the votes of persons to the number of fifteen and upwards, none of whom were qualified electors.

Fifth. That in the Fourth Election Division of said Fourth Ward the election officers received the votes of persons to the number of eight and upwards, none of whom were qualified electors.

Sixth. That in the Fifth Election Division of said Fourth Ward the election officers received the votes of persons to the number of ten and upwards, none of whom were qualified electors.

Seventh. That in the Tenth Election Division of the the Twenty-first Ward, the election officers received the votes of persons to the number of six and upwards, none of whom were qualified electors.

Eighth. That in the Third Election Division of the Twenty-fourth Ward, the votes of persons to the number of two and upwards were taken, none of whom were qualified electors.

Ninth. That a majority of the voters at the election held for Judge and Inspectors of Elections to conduct the election to be held on the tenth day of October last, in the Sixth Election Division of the Fourth Ward, fraudulently divided their vote for Inspectors of Elections, so as to elect two of their own number, representing their own political views, with the intent to deprive the minority of the right to have an Inspector at said election, against the intention and spirit of the Act of Assembly, and with the view and purpose to prevent a fair and due election; that in pursuance of said intent and purpose, the said Inspectors did fraudulently receive the votes of a large number of persons, to the number of two hundred and seventy-five and upwards, which were received and counted in the general return of votes for David P. Weaver, none of whom were qualified to vote at said election.

The said election officers, in every instance, fraudulently neglected and refused to mark the letter "V" opposite the name of the voter upon the Assessment list at the time he voted; to note in the margin of the Assessment or alphabetical list whether any voter had been sworn or affirmed, or produced a certificate or other evidence of having been naturalized; to add the name of the voter to said list, when the name did not appear thereon; to require proof of the residence of voters whose names were not contained in the list of taxable inhabitants; to swear or affirm such voters that they had not removed within the election division for the mere purpose of voting therein.

They falsely and fraudulently received the votes of non-residents, who falsely and fraudulently personated and voted under the names of persons whose names were contained in the Alphabetical List of said Division some of whom were dead, and others of whom had removed not of the said Election Division.

That said Inspectors were furnished with an Alphabetical list of taxable inhabitants of their Election Division, which, during the whole of said election, was never referred to or examined but returned said book without making a single entry in it which the law required they should make; that they fraudulently opened a poll, and permitted every person to vote that applied, without proof of residence, or the payment of taxes; in many instances knowingly permitting persons to vote more than once, and that the conduct of the Election Officers was of this fraudulent and illegal character from the beginning of the said election to its close; that the Return Inspectors of said Division at said election falsely and fraudulently returned twenty-one votes as having been cast in said Division for Respondent for the office of City Commissioner, whereas in truth he received the votes of thirty voters and upwards.

The 10th specification is the same charge against those conducting the election held in the Seventh Division of the Fourth Ward. The same charges are also made in regard to the Eighth Division of the Fourth Ward and the Fourth Division of the Twenty-fifth Ward. In the latter Division, it is alleged that over two hundred fraudulent votes were received for Mr. Weaver; that five illegal votes were polled on board the United States Receiving Ship *Princeton;* that seven votes polled at Fort Worth, Va., for respondent were not received by Prothonotary. The answer concludes as follows:—

Whereby your respondent avers that he was not only elected to the said office of City Commissioner, but that the true vote for him for the said office is greater than the vote of the said David P. Weaver for said office, or for any other person, and that his majority is fully equal to, if not greater, than the majority stated for him in the return of the Return Judges.

FROM HARRISBURG.

Governor Curtin at the Capitol—He is Preparing his Message, Etc.

HARRISBURG, January 22.—Governor Curtin made his appearance at the Executive Chamber to-day, where he received a large number of visitors, who called for the transaction of official business or to congratulate his Excellency on his safe return to the State Capital.

It is supposed in official circles that the Governor's Message will not be ready for delivery to the Legislature before Monday next. As soon as his rush of visitors is over to-day the Governor proposes to commence the preparation of his message.

—The early closing movement is in progress in Albany, the respectable boot and shoe dealers having agreed to close their stores at 8 P. M., an hour earlier than heretofore.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

SUPREME COURT IN BANC—Chief Justice Woodward, and Justices Thompson, Strong, and Read.—In the case of the Commonwealth vs. Central Passenger Railway Company, the Court this morning made the rule of the defendants to withdraw their plea already filed, and plead de novo, absolute, and ordered the time for amending the pleas to be extended ten days from this date.

The Northumberland and Montour counties lists were then taken up.

Non-suits were entered in the cases of Baldy vs. borough of Danville, Snyder vs. Herb, Kreitzer vs. Pollock, and Bright vs. Bohner.

The following cases were argued:—

McCormick's Appeal. Argued by Joshua W. Comly, Esq., for appellant, and by John B. Packer, Esq., for appellee.

Waldemore vs. Haupt. Argued by Wolverton for plaintiff in error, and by Rockafellow for defendant in error.

DISTRICT COURT, No. 1—Judge Sharswood.—Righter & Kensil vs. The Duncannon Iron Company. This was an action to recover for a lot of soap stone sold and delivered by plaintiffs to defendants.

The defense set up was that the soapstone was of an inferior quality. Jury out. E. S. Campbell, Esq., for plaintiff; W. R. Wistar, Esq., for defendant.

Verdicts were taken by agreement in two other cases.

DISTRICT COURT, No. 2—Judge Stroud.—Wolf and Hart vs. Simon Hoeter. This was an action to recover $200, money alleged to have been paid by plaintiffs to Messrs. Stanton and Walker, of Washington, to procure the release of one Mr. Bamberger, the nephew of the defendant, who was held by the Government as a prisoner at Point Lookout.

It was alleged on the part of the plaintiffs that this nephew of the defendant escaped from the Rebel lines in 1863, and was imprisoned by the Government at Point Lookout. While there plaintiffs were employed by the defendant to procure his release, and they allege that they paid to Messrs Stanton and Walker the sum of two hundred dollars towards effecting this object.

The nephew was subsequently released through the intercession of the Bavarian Consul, of which country he was a subject. The defendant refused to pay the two hundred dollars on the ground that the release was not effected by plaintiffs, or through their efforts, and hence the action.

The plaintiffs contended that Messrs. Stanton and Walker had themselves procured the Bavarian Consul to aid in the matter. Jury out. R. Palethorp, Esq., for plaintiffs; W. B. Hanna, Esq., for defendant.

THE GERMANTOWN MURDER CASE.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER AND QUARTER SESSIONS—Judge Allison.—In the case of Christian Berger, charged with the murder of Miss Watts, at Germantown, counsel for the prisoner made an application for the postponement of the trial on the ground that they had not had sufficient time to properly prepare therefor. The Court fixed Monday next. John R. Dos Passos, John O'Byrne, and Charles W. Brooke, Esqs., are counsel for the prisoner.

SHIPWRECK.

Loss of the Steamer "Charles Benton"—She Becomes Disabled in the Gale of the 7th, and is Abandoned off Hatteras on the 15th, Etc.

We are indebted to the purser of the steamer *Charles Benton* for the following interesting particulars of the abandonment of that vessel at sea on the 15th instant:—

The steamer *Charles Benton* sailed from Newbern, N. C., on her return trip to New York, on the 6th inst., at 5 P. M., with a full cargo and deck load of cotton, and six days' fuel, the average length of the run being about three days. On the 7th, at 10 A. M., passed through Hatteras Inlet, and headed northward, with a fine southerly breeze, vessel going about eight knots. At 4 P. M. a heavy gale sprung up from the north, which continued with terrific violence, accompanied with snow and sleet, until Wednesday evening, the 10th, when the wind somewhat abated, the sea, on the contrary, rising, for the strength of the gale had made "a long sea," which did not have much effect on the ship. At this time were steering N. E., sea running very high. About 6 P. M. lost the rudder; but by setting the foresail, reefed, managed to keep her head to wind. The next morning (11th) all hands set to making a new one, using for the purpose a topmast and as heavy planking as could be obtained. At noon found by observation that we were about one hundred miles northeast of Hatteras, having been blown across the Gulf Stream and out of the usual track of vessels. In the afternoon tried the new rudder, which, however, was smashed up in a few moments.

Next day (12th) rigged another one on the scull principle, which would not work. As may be well imagined all on board were in a high state of alarm from the fact that, besides being without any steering power, but very little coal and provisions remained. In the afternoon took down one of the boat's davits and commenced building a third rudder, but found it would not be strong enough to stand the heavy seas. About 5 P. M. sighted a schooner, the *Robert Colyer*, the first vessel seen for some days, which, on our hoisting the signal of distress, came alongside and made as if she would lay by us all night. By this time it had been concluded to abandon the steamer in the event of our not being able to get a tow, which the schooner could not do; so the next morning were much distressed at her not being in sight, she having left us during the night.

On the morning of the 13th took work of the evening before to pieces, and got out a large two and a half inch iron grating from the engine-room, which, after being clamped on the davit, was planked over strongly and bolted. In order to be able to work at this had to heave overboard the deck load of cotton. Also on this day began using rosin—part of cargo—as fuel, which, however, would burn well.

14th (Sunday)—Got the iron rudder fixed, and it seemed to answer as well as expected. Steered west by north. Found that there were but three days' provisions left. Vessel leaking considerably, but kept the leak down with the steam pump.

15th, 4 A. M.—Lost one of the rudder guys, but fixed up another. Noon, lon. 73·25, lat. 39·29, sighted a brig steering W. N. W., and signalled her; sea still running very high. 1 P. M. steering rope parted, leaving the vessel completely helpless. 2 P. M., brig alongside, and finding that the vessel could not be kept afloat much longer, boarded the brig in the life-boat, leaving the steamer in a sinking condition. At 4 P. M. were all on board the *Monticello*, Captain Moore, from Savannah for Boston, having been able to save but few effects. The same night had a heavy gale of wind, which would probably have made an end of the *Charles Benton*.

19th.—Arrived at Holmes' Hole, whence most of the crew and the passengers were taken to New Bedford by the steamer *Helen Augusta*, and thence to New York, where they arrived on Saturday night.

To Captain Moore is due the highest praise for his kindness and gentlemanly treatment of all, and the passengers and crew of the *Benton* desire to thank him through the public press. A testimonial signed by the officers and passengers were presented to him before leaving the brig.—*N. Y. Herald.*

From Halifax.

HALIFAX, N. S., January 22.—The steamer *Kangaroo*, from Liverpool, has put in here, short of coal. Her advices have been anticipated.

AMONG THE MOONSTRUCK.

Blackwell's Island Lunatic Asylum.

HOW INSANE PEOPLE LIVE.

Remarkable Characters and their Peculiarities.

"MRS. BUCHANAN" AND HER DOLL.

The Prophets, Generals, Admirals, Statesmen, Kings, Princes, and Lords of Weak and Deranged Minds.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

From Harper's Magazine for February.

At no very distant date I had the misfortune to be a patient in the Institution of which this article treats. It is not necessary for me to describe the form in which my affection manifested itself. I only mention it here to show that I have had ample means of seeing the details of the management of the Asylum. Since my recovery I have as a guest visited the Institution, and thus produced the drawings and narrative which are now commended to the reader's attention. Of their truthfulness I think there will be no question. Feeling no malice, I have certainly set down nothing in that spirit; and there is little which the managers could wish me to extenuate.

Blackwell's Island, notwithstanding its beauty, has no very good name. This arises from the fact that the Penitentiary was the first building erected upon it, and the island for a long time was known only as the site of that abode of crime. To none of the other structures it contains, indeed, would one like to be compelled to go—to the Workhouse, the Almshouse, the Hospital, or the Insane Asylum; yet to the last two a compulsory visit might well be unattended with disgrace.

POSITION OF THE ASYLUM.

The Lunatic Asylum stands at that end of the island farthest from the city of New York, and is, as regards scenery, far better located than any of the others. On the eastern side Ravenswood, with its luxuriant foliage and elegant architecture, appears. From the opposite bank of the river Bellevue Gardens and several noble mansions with their boat houses and terraces look down. Then the eye, glancing unrestrained up the stream, sees the historic "Hell-Gate," with the adjacent smiling village of Astoria; farther on, the leafy shores of Ward's Island discover themselves. The picturesque ferry-boat landing on the Manhattan side at Eighty-sixth street, with its surroundings of gayly-painted skiffs and sail-boats, and the hotel rearing aloft its old rickety walls, form other objects of interest as the attention again reverts towards the city. In summer the river presents a continued scene of animation. Graceful yachts, helped by the swift current, glide by with even more than their wonted speed; the mammoth Sound steamboats plow past with increasing roar and turbulence of waters; and now and then skeleton race-boats propelled by sturdy arms and active muscles, shoot swiftly along.

The Lunatic Asylum comprises three separate buildings, known as the "Asylum," the "Lodge," or Mad-house, and the "Retreat." I have named them in the order in which they are situated, the Asylum, or original and largest structure, being the one nearest the end of the island. This, though displaying irregularity in the architectural plan, is one of the most imposing edifices under the control of the Commissioners of Public Charities and Corrections. It consists of two wings, forming a right angle with their octagonal centre. Of these, one is inhabited by female, the other by male patients. The octagon is devoted to offices, parlors, and physicians' apartments.

Each wing has three stories and an attic, which are divided into bedrooms on either side of a long hall. These halls are inscribed at their entrance, Male or Female Halls, 1, 2, or 3, according to their elevation and the sex of the denizens. The attic contains the sick room.

The Lodge or Mad-house, to which access is never attainable by visitors, is the place of confinement for the most violent cases. All newcomers are, however, generally placed there until they disclose their characters. Then, if sufficiently mild, they are removed to the Asylum or the Retreat. The Retreat is a building formerly belonging to the Workhouse, the institution adjacent to the Insane Asylum. It is now a receptacle for female patients, who usually outnumber the male more than two to one. In the Lodge there are four halls given up to females, while but two are inhabited by males.

There are other buildings which, though untenanted by the insane, are rendered necessary by the size of the institution. Of these the most important is the cook-house, where the food is prepared for use. This consists mainly of soup, boiled by means of steam pipes in stationary kettles. From these it is carried in large tin vessels to the different halls of the three main structures. The engine-room occupies more than one-third of the cook-house, inasmuch as, besides that necessary for cooking, it generates steam on which the warmth of the asylum depends during winter. The washing of all the patients' clothes is performed in the same building, mainly by machinery.

The Institution is supplied with water by submarine pipes connecting with the Croton reservoir. Large tanks in the several edifices keep up the supply when, as is not infrequent, the pipes are injured by anchors or otherwise.

Among the outhouses is a stable, a carpenter's shop, a blacksmith's forge, and a paint shop. A dead-house also figures near by. Four large wooden structures are erecting for the benefit of patients sent from other institutions upon the island—the Workhouse, Almshouse, etc. When typhus may rage it is probable they will also be used as a fever hospital.

The Asylum grounds contain some fifteen or twenty acres (the island containing one hundred), and produce all the vegetables, except potatoes and turnips, used by the Institution. Of potatoes and turnips about two hundred bushels each are raised; tomatoes, two hundred bushels; carrots, one hundred; beets, one hundred and fifty; parsnips, one hundred and forty; other kinds in due proportion. The tilling of the land, like most of the work about the Asylum, is done by patients under the guidance of a paid official.

A considerable portion of the grounds is devoted to yards for the benefit of the insane, and an extensive garden blooms with many colored flowers. Rarities are not infrequent. An ornamental summer-house adds to the charm of the spectacle, while grand old willows, horse-chestnuts, and buttonwoods, with other trees, make the scene immediately contiguous to the main Asylum exceedingly picturesque by their diversified and luxuriant foliage. The carriage road to the principal entrance runs through a densely shaded avenue, and a fine vista presents itself—at the end of which the blue water gleaming in the sun, dotted here and there with a white

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sail, delights the eye. The aspect of nature cannot be too highly estimated in its effects upon the better class of patients; it is the most prominent alleviation of the sufferings they feel in being separated from friends, and for no sin confined in durance vile. It affords them that on which they can build many a pleasant thought, and helps them to relieve their minds of the fancies which oppress them.

Among other noticeable objects pertaining to the grounds is a pond of considerable size, which, though of rather brackish water, is useful in the winter, furnishing ice for the Workhouse and the Asylum, and good skating for the officers and certain patients.

There are fifty-six officers, attendants, and employes salaried by the Commissioners. Of these the resident Physician holds the entire executive power. There are usually three assistant physicians and a chaplain attached to the Institution. An engineer and two watchmen are among the officials. The duties of the latter extend during the night as well as day. There are two attendants to each hall in the Asylum and Retreat. The Lodge is presided over by a female superintendent, and each hall has a single keeper. The Matron has the charge of the general housekeeping in all the buildings, and stands highest in rank among the female attaches. A gardener and a cook are noticeable, as well as the attendants in the sick-room. The laundry, wash-house, and kitchen include most of the other employes

GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE PATIENTS.

The number of patients is usually about eight hundred. More than one-half—perhaps two-thirds—are of foreign nativity; Ireland annually furnishing 150, and Germany 60. The usual number of admissions during a year is 340, while discharges and deaths amount to a similar number. Of male patients who are single there are more than of those who are married, while with females it is the reverse. The female majority in respect to age lies with those between thirty and forty years; the male between twenty and thirty. The term of residence of those discharged is generally from three to six months, though not a few have spent three years in the Asylum, and some from six to eighteen. The latter are usually discharged unimproved.

I shall not trouble my readers with medical subdivisions of the forms of insanity; suffice it to say that mania afflicts more than four-fifths of the patients—dementia, or idiocy, and general paralysis being the misfortune of the remainder. Mania includes the violent and raving madman and those oppressed by a single delusion. From six to twelve improper subjects are annually sent to the Institution. These are mostly persons laboring under a short-lived delirium occasioned by intoxicating drink, though sometimes a criminal, relieved for a time from the penalty of his crime by a plea of insanity, makes his appearance from a court of justice.

Even where the criminal is really a lunatic it is not considered that the Asylum is the proper place for him, there being at Auburn, erected by the State, an asylum for insane convicts, which combines as far as may be the comforts of an asylum with the strength of a prison.

In the construction of ordinary asylums attention is given more to the homelike comforts than to the great strength of the establishment. It is the moral power that holds the patients more effectually than strong rooms, and probably there is no asylum in the country, except that at Auburn, from which a sane man could not readily escape. In the Asylum on Blackwell's Island there are no rooms really stronger than the usual sleeping-rooms of the hotels in the city, and the only appearance of extra strength is in the cast-iron sashes of the windows, which might be readily broken.

They are well adapted, however, to common cases of insanity, but are insecure for the criminal insane with dangerous propensities, and afford to those who feign the disease, in order to escape punishment for their offenses, ready facilities for elopement. One of the unhappiest results of the reception of this class is, that the other insane feel truly degraded by the association, and are fearful that their own lives are endangered. Many of the patients are exceedingly sensitive, and feel deeply any real or fancied injury or injustice. It becomes with them a matter of complaint that murderers even occupy the same halls with them and sit at the same table. Expressions of feeling arouse a spirit of ill-will and antagonism, and serious quarrels and difficulties result.

There are usually between thirty and forty persons with suicidal tendencies confined in the institution. Most of their manifestations are, however, made previous to admission. The greatest care is taken to prevent the success of their attempts at self-destrhction while incarcerated, yet one or two annually effect their purpose. The nature of the attempts is various: jumping from windows and heights, hanging, starvation, strangulation, cutting throat or arm, drinking laudanum or morphine, and beating the head against the wall are enumerated. Considering the disproportion of the sexes within the Asylum, it may be stated that such cases are equally divided between them

The clank of chains and fetters is no longer heard in the Asylum. All means are taken to conceal every prison-like appearance. Iron doors are nowhere seen: entrance to the different halls is, of course, only obtainable by a key; but, though extremely strong, ordinary locks are used; bolts and bars are not visible. The iron gratings of the windows correspond in their openings to the size of the panes of glass before them, so that a casual glance would detect nothing peculiar. The most violent cases are put simply into a cell containing only a mattress and a wooden vessel; and where that is insufficient to prevent harm a strait-jacket of bed-tick closely fastening the arms to the sides is used; but it is rarely worn.

The same care now extends to the clothes of the patients; these were formerly of striped cloth, resembling that upon convicts in other buildings on the island. Within a few years they have been exchanged for suits of navy blue, so that patients in whom some degree of sanity exists present a respectable appearance; the females are attired in calico gowns. Appreciation of their apparel is a great inducement to cleanliness and neatness. The majority of the insane are furnished with clothes by the commissioners, though many are provided by friends and relatives with such necessaries. At times, however, some of these are not allowed to wear their own garments, their destructive natures necessitating stronger and less valuable attire. Most of the inmates of the Lodge are thus clad.

The food, as I have said, consists mostly of soup with spoon meat, the impracticability of allowing the insane the use of knives and forks rendering this essential. The bill of fare is not luxurious, though better than in other institutions upon the island. Beef soup, really meriting great commendation, is served three times weekly; for dinner mutton and salt beef once. The soup is thickened with Indian meal, and contains a variety of vegetables. Occasionally, in the season, other vegetables, such as radishes, accompany the dish. but this is seldom. The bread is very good, and of all edibles furnished there is always an abundance. Friday is a black day with those of squeamish stomach, for mush and molasses is then furnished instead of soup. The breakfast is composed of bread and coffee; the supper of bread, butter, and tea. Frequently, as patients are recovering from their diseases, and manifest a desire for employment, they are furnished with it, and attendants' fare; this has greater variety, and includes roast meats, with coffee.

It would be desirable that each unfortunate should occupy a separate bed-room, and, as far as possible, this is done; but the overcrowded state of the institution prevents it as a general rule. In one hall of the Retreat there are no bed-rooms, and bedsteads line the walls merely. In most of the small bed-rooms, also, two sleep, though on separate mattresses. Disturbances occasionally arise through this arrangement.

Most of the patients are from the lower ranks of life. They are in general friendless or poor. Persons able to afford it, and gifted with natural feeling, would, of course, prefer to send their diseased relatives or friends to other than a charitable institution. Many, however, arrive, committed by the city magistrates, their friends being ignorant of their affliction or whereabouts until weeks, or perhaps months, after their presence in the Asylum. Manifesting dangerous symptoms in the street, they are arrested by the police, brought to the station-house, thence to the Tombs; the physicians there file a certificate, and the steamboat transfers them to the Lunatic Asylum.

OCCUPATIONS OF INMATES.

The time of many is mainly passed in coursing from one end of the long hall to the other, some rapidly, with violent gestures and occasional exclamations, invectives, and oaths; others, with dejected countenances and hanging heads, pace wearily to and fro. Some will stand or sit motionless for hours together, and of them there are those who would not go to their meals unless bid. Some, again, are loquacious, sociable with their companions, delighted at the presence of visitors; while others sedulously avoid all society, and will not speak even if addressed.

The main treatment on which reliance is placed for cure consists in sedatives and tonics, the freedom from active excitements, and the establishment of correct habits. As happiness or unhappiness in all depends much upon mental training, so whatever tends to establish an evenness of temper aids not only in preventing insanity, but in actually restoring the diseased mind to its normal condition.

By far the majority of those in confinement being of an uncultivated class, it would be difficult to find means to alleviate the weariness they experience in their seclusion. But there are many to whom books and papers would prove highly valuable. Of these and such like inducements to mental ease the Institution exhibits a great deficiency.

The position in this Asylum of a patient from the better class of society is not enviable. Crazy though he may be, he has yet the instincts, prejudices, and habits of the class to which he belongs, and being in daily companionship with his opposites in every respect his sensibilities are shocked on every side. Amidst the ignoble mass there are at times scholars and gentlemen. Men who have obtained distinction in their various walks of life find in this institution a temporary resting-place or a final abode. Clever actors, fine musicians, artists, literary men, lawyers, doctors, and clergymen have been numbered among the inmates. Insanity, like death, is no respecter of persons.

Visitors to this Institution, if they come provided with the proper ticket, will, upon presenting it to the clerk, be shown through a single female hall of the main building, usually Hall 3. I have supposed that ladies are of the party; if none but gentlemen are present, they are escorted in addition through male Hall 3.

In these two halls the quieter and better class of patients are confined. The Lodge and the Retreat are, as a rule, closed from public curiosity, the indecencies in both word and action of many of the inmates rendering them unfit for scrutiny. The reason for refusing all applications to see more of the lunatics, is the unhealthy excitement induced by an influx of strange faces among them, reviving, as it necessarily must, old associations and starting anew delusions which have almost died out. Visitors, though always treated with politeness, are not at all desired by the physicians of the place. The cleanliness and neatness everywhere apparent always commands admiration. The whitewashed walls and spotless floors show constant attention; certain of the patients, under the guidance of attendants, sweeping and dusting the boards daily, and thoroughly scrubbing them once a week.

After contemplating the strangely attired, close shaven residents, chatting, perhaps, with some mild-eyed, ladylike monomaniac, shuddering at the approach of a haggard wretch with uncouth gesticulations, receiving urgent prayers from many to effect their release, the sight-seer descends the long winding staircase of the octagon and proceeds to the grounds for further spectacles.

Here, if the weather be favorable, he will doubtless find inclosed in a yard, profusely set with trees, a motley crowd of men. Almost every variety of dishabille is visible. Some are playing or wrestling with each other, some engaged in altercation, some in quiet social converse. Occasionally one starts as on a foot-race, another jumps as if for a wager. Singing, preaching, bowling is heard, producing a Babel of the most discordant noises.

Having gazed sufficiently, the summer visitor strolls into the garden, the season being summer, and there consulting his watch, learns he has just time in which to walk the quarter of a mile to the steamboat dock, and the whistle of the vessel coming up the river quickens his steps. He is soon after landed at Twenty-sixth street, joyful at having "done" the Lunatic Asylum; but that he has seen and heard merely a hundredth part of what is most interesting the succeeding conversations will, I hope, prove.

With a stranger the insane are often slow to unbosom themselves. If I occasionally seem to push the sportive vein too far to be insufficiently filled with compassion for misfortune, the reader will please accept as my excuse that I, too, have been a madman, and feel entitled to greater license than the ordinary pleasure-seeker.

THE FEMALE PATIENTS.

The female patients (as well as the male) exhibit every variety of ugliness of feature. It would seem, from a general survey of the inmates, that the demon of insanity prefers the most repelling abode. The "fair" sex is really represented but three or four times among the five or six hundred women in the Institution, so at least to the casual spectator it would appear. Their close-cropped hair, slovenly attire, and maniacal expression are doubtless among the causes of this. And again many have contracted a habit of sitting in the broiling sun until the skin peels off from their noses.

If a painter wished to depict the Witch Scene in *Macbeth* he would here find the finest models—yet prominent among all the monstrosities, a very paragon of hideousness, stands Ann Barry. The pen is inadequate to describe her. Contemplation of her grotesque bulk induces the thought, that like the monster in "Frankenstein," she became distracted through the sensation her appearance ever caused among her fellows. Her gigantic head, with its red, bushy, unkempt hair, is supported by a huge misshapen body, covered usually by a coarse blue cotton gown, while her arms and hands would astonish a prize-fighter. Upon meeting her for the first time one experiences a feeling akin to awe. Notwithstanding her terrific aspect, this singular creature is of a tractable disposition and very useful in the cook-house, carrying heavy vessels. Her conversational powers are not extensive; to all questions she replies by monosyllables, given in a deep bass voice, like the growl of a wearied lion. Her appetites are strong, yet she is not devoid of love in the fine arts. Music, or what doubtless to her is such, is her great delight. Would you fill her soul with soft content, place in her hands a guitar. Hugging it as though it were the idol of her heart she will sit absorbed in ecstacy for a whole afternoon, producing a monotonous tum, tum, tum. Though stupid, Ann seems always happy, and doubtless is one of those who are satisfied with their position in the Asylum.

With her there is usually associated in the mind of the resident her fellow-patient, Norah. She has the same carroty locks with the same frizzled texture (though not so profuse). But while Ann is sedate and rarely smiles, a continual grin over-spreads the innocent face of Norah. To glance at her is to excite a simper; a protracted look will influence her risibles to such an extent as to close her eyes and involve her whole frame in wriggles and contortions; then a pleasant expression upon your face, and she will beat the ground with both feet, turn her body from side to side, and amidst chuckles and snickers conceal her beaming countenance awkwardly with both hands and her apron. All this would be very pretty in a child of three years of age, but it is supremely ludicrous in the forty-five years Norah numbers, and the spectator's mirth is on equal hers. To her concluding grunt, "Ugh, ugh! go away! go away! there! stop it!" he is hardly able to attend. Upon her picture being taken she went through every variety of emotion, ending with suspicious glances at the artist, when her modesty burst forth in tears, evading all the endearing words and efforts of the attendants to repress. Norah always impresses her acquaintance as an elderly and overgrown baby. When provoked she wears the sullen, angry look of a spoiled boy, and emits a roar, intermingled with broken words, while she stamps savagely upon the ground. In person Norah is rather unwieldy. She may frequently be found at the entrance to Female Hall 3, where she assumes the sinecure office of doorkeeper, ever seeming in an intense state of satisfaction with nothing in particular, and indulging in a vacant reverie. She may also be occasionally met carrying pails of water from the cook-house. Her intelligence is sufficient to enable her to eat and drink, wear her clothes, and sleep when she should. She also reads in the visages of those about her their expression, a scowl rendering her frantic; her mental acumen is not otherwise noteworthy.

It is customary, during the pleasant weather, for the female attendants in the Lodge to give their charges an early morning airing. In troops of fifteen or twenty, two by two, these fantastically garbed patients proceed through the walks of the Asylum grounds. Prominent in their midst is one styled the "Queen," rejoicing in her crown of artificial flowers and old rags. The usual number of sceptre-bearers are present in this Institution; there are some six kings: Prince Albert rows in a small boat belonging to the resident physician.

FEMALE ODDITIES.

Now and then, from the motley ranks promenading, there will dart some particularly hilarious member, who is soon brought back by threats, entreaties, or force. The principal of these undisciplined stragglers is a gross, portly woman, who, with wheedling smiles on her sensual countenance, attacks every man who may happen to be a few yards off with demands for tobacco. If her request is complied with, she pockets her treasure, pats the donor on the back or cheek, in token of thanksgiving, and rejoins her companions at a pace scarcely warranted by her unwieldy proportions.

Another oddity among these poor creatures is one who seems to imagine herself a steam-boiler, her mouth being the valve. At the bidding of her keeper, or for her own ease, she will emit, during her excursions, a screech that would do honor to the whistle of the largest boat on the river. It is given with a passionless expression and an energy of purpose that are extremely comical. Leaving her and her associates to wander leisurely back to the Lodge, let us pass that building, and enter the gate of the yard of the Retreat. Here we are at once assailed by the complaining old maid Miss B.

This lady is a neatly attired personage, some forty years of age, of a plain but by no means unpleasant cast of features. Her hair is very grey and in thick curls. The only peculiarity in her appearance is induced by the great care which she takes of herself, and consists of a mask made from a pasteboard box, with two rough holes cut therein, to protect her skin from the sun. A fan of the same material is held in her right hand. The left is, as a rule, occupied in buttonholing visitors. The story of her wrongs is endless. She wishes that she could write a book to horrify the world with her dire revelations of the fiendish corruptions and abuses that exist in the Asylum. She is cognizant of murders that have been committed, and gazing carefully about informs you in a thrilling whisper that she has more awful secrets, but dare not breathe them; her life would be taken should she do so.

Her discourse is coherent, and she is generally judged sane by those who talk with her. The writer himself once had that belief. He knew what it was to be treated as if crazy. Since, however, she rushed up to him one day, dissolved in tears and crying "outrage," and exhibited a bruised finger, he has changed his opinion concerning her. The unheard-of atrocity by which such serious injury was inflicted was caused by a frolicsome patient snatching from her lap some needlework. Miss B. pursuing her to regain the goods stumbled against a table and fell. Ten arsons and forty assassinations were as nothing to this villany, to judge from her denunciations.

If it were not for that girl she would never have stumbled, if it were not for that stumble she would not have hurt herself, the girl was guilty of all—a perfect monster, should such things be, etc. etc. Poor Miss B., you are crazy, no doubt of it; but there are others as crazy unconfined. If you had friends willing to support you, you would not remain here. You are just insane enough to be wretched.

LOQUACITY AND PUGNACITY.

Miss B. is rivalled in loquacity by Mrs. N., who, however, possesses a far wilder imagination. Her style is different, also, being that of a preacher. At times she has informed the world in general, and the writer in particular, that the whole Institution belongs to her, not a rag worn on the place but is hers; but that her servants somehow have got the upperhand and order her when she should order them, though a reckoning will surely come. Her mood changing, she has declared that every doctor now on the island, and many who have left it, is her husband. Mrs. N. has singular facility in extempore rhyming, yet occasionally the right word eludes her grasp; and it is amusing to hear her, without a pause, overthrowing on all sides sense and syntax, rush headlong through sentence after sentence before arriving at the destined goal.

An altercation now going on in the yard arrests our attention. Two women stand shaking their clenched hands at each other. One of them is a tall German with dishevelled hair, sunburnt skin, and toothless mouth. Her enunciation is rapid in the extreme, and pitched in a high key. Part of her discourse is in her native tongue, part in broken English, but all so jumbled together, so strangely uttered, as to render us unable to get at her meaning. We are less fortunate with respect to her Irish opponent, a wrinkled hag, whose maledictions, given with equal ferocity, are every where interlarded by profane expressions and obscenity.

Satisfied at length that no serious harm will be inflicted by either, we approach a crouching figure, whose preternatural ugliness fixes the eye. She is engaged in embroidering strange characters on a strip of cotton cloth.

"What have you there?" we ask, irreverently.

"Take care, don't dare to touch it; hell yawns before you!" is the response; and affrighted eyes gaze into ours.

"What's the matter?"

"This is sacred. It contains a despatch from the Almighty God. It is worth millions on millions. I am the Queen of Heaven!"

Rash mortals that we were! we effect our retreat.

And now there advances towards us with light, tripping footstep and outstretched hand a plump female. Her clothing is soiled and slovenly worn. Her countenance is unctuous with the milk of human kindness and mutton-suet. Her discolored teeth are fixed in the thigh-bone of a sheep, and her bare arms glisten to the elbows with the fat of the animal. As she nears us she drops the bone, her head falls to one side, and her mouth expands in a loving leer. It is she—the irrepressible "Moonshine." Woe is me that I am a man. It is I who have drawn the creature to us, I have whiskers, I am therefore adored. That fearful scene is to be repeated.

She sidles hesitatingly up to me and extends her dripping digits—my modesty takes alarm—I retire. She grows bolder, pouts her lips, and essays to kiss me; both arms are now extended, and a tender embrace would surely follow did I not precipitately dodge behind a companion. In a low murmur are constantly emitted expressions of affection. Finally she gets wearied by my shy manner, and sportively claps me on the back. I thenceforward bear a love-token on my coat, the imprint of her greasy hand. To state it mildly, Miss M. is continually playing the ancient game of Copenhagen; without much regard, however, to certain of its rules.

But where is our accomplished friend Fanny L.? Our search of her is interrupted by a red-faced woman in the raggedest of gowns, who seizes us by both arms, and, rapidly vociferating, commands us with threats to tell father that Moll Maguire has a litter of pigs and the old sow is dead. She also insists upon our making Pat Mulrooney keep away from Biddy M'Ginnis, the ould varmint, the ugly baste. Ha, ha, did we see Tim O'Flaherty climb the greased pole—didn't he fall sudden. Ann Sullivan sha'n't wear her silk dresses into the dairy; and we must tell father that Teddy Roche doesn't mind his business, and she wants to go home.

I gravely enter a note in my pocket-book, and promise all that is asked.

INTRODUCTION TO FANNY L.

Fanny is at length found, and a mock introduction is given her to the familiar faces about.

"Dr. Patch, the distinguished—"

"Happy to meet you, sir. I have heard of a relative of yours, who ascended into fame by descents into the water. He was an exceedingly *decent* performer—Mr. Sam Patch. Do you remember;" and forthwith Fanny recites with appropriate and striking gestures several stanzas from well-known verses in honor of the hero of Niagara Falls. Her delivery both in word and action would excite the admiration of the eloquent Gough, and do no discredit to Mrs. Kemble.

"The gentleman before you," some one remarks, "is not unworthy of his illustrious ancestor. He also has jumped over waterfalls. The ladies wear them very large now, and occasionally lose them."

"Ah! then he is doubtless acquainted with the Maid of the Mist," Fanny replies, quickly; "for I presume he was gallant enough to present it to the lady, who, having let it drop, missed it."

"We have heard much of your vocal powers, Miss L.; will you not favor us with a song?"

"'Sing a song of sixpence,' shall I, gentlemen? 'a pocket full of rye.' A bottle of rye whisky is meant by the poet, I surmise; it often induces singing for sixpence. Ha, ha! As for me I have only a wry face."

"Pshaw, Fanny, be serious; we are exceedingly fond of music, and would delight to hear you."

"Well, what will you have? What is your favorite style? Operatic or the simpler ballad? Sad or gay?"

"Sing us the melody you like best."

"Well, the one I sing oftenest is the Blind Girl. It suits me, for I am always groping in the dark."

She strikes at once into a plaintive air, which with its pathetic words absorbs the attention of her visitors. She sings with real feeling and true expression, and her voice, though not rich, is very sweet. Upon our repeated requests she sings another and yet another.

"We are infinitely indebted to you, Miss L., but we are not yet satisfied. We know how much further you are capable of pleasing us, and long to see you dance. You are not tired, we hope?"

"Oh no, I have not yet thought of retiring, and so, of course, could not of tiring. What will you have?"

"Anything you please."

She straightens herself, extends her shabby skirts with both hands, after the approved manner of danseuses, and assumes a graceful attitude. Then, humming the music that should be played, she bounds into the first figure. Chasseing, pirouette-ing, she performs many of the more difficult feats of the Terpsichorean art, every movement full of ease and elegance. Her agility is surprising, for she must number full forty-five years, and her locks are quite gray.

We clap our hands loudly as with a superb courtesy she sinks at our feet.

"The Cachuca, Fanny, the Cachuca!"

"Certainly, my lords. You will excuse my slippers, they are, ha! ha! the best I have, but their fit is charming." She protrudes her bare toes to our gaze, and then, throwing us a smile, launches into the wild dance with all the abandon of a Spanish senorita. The languor, the fire, the passion of its voluptuous figures, are given *con amore*, yet chastely. Our plaudits are renewed with fervor at its conclusion, and we bid her farewell.

Fanny was unquestionably at one period gifted with much beauty and more than ordinary intellect; sparks of the latter even now remain, and frequently burst forth in repartee. Yet all her fine qualities were during their perfection prostituted to base uses—she has been one of the celebrities of the demi-monde. Her acquaintance with men prominent in the world is extensive, and she delights to relate anecdotes concerning them. One of the most singular of her delusions is connected with a young physician attached to the Asylum. She believes him the Deity, and sits daily at his door, sadly disturbing his reflections by pouring forth melody after melody. She makes him presents of bouquets of weeds, and grasses, and is never happier than when she sees him.

MRS. BUCHANAN.

The interesting "Moonshine" I have mentioned is conjoined with her in persecutions of this doctor, but shows less good taste in her demonstrations—being wont to fill the keyhole of his door with gristle and fat, and thrust into his room old pieces of newspaper carefully tied up with various-colored string. At the approach of evening he usually finds finds a dozen of these missives on his floor.

For some reason (probably her long residence in the Asylum) "Mrs. Buchanan" is the female patient best known to the public. She is often inquired after by the visitor. Her name indicates her monomania; she believes President James Buchanan to have been her husband. A quiet, motherly-looking old lady, she is always decently attired, and inhabits a comfortable bed-room in Hall 3 of the main building. A large doll is ever with her, which she sometimes imagines is one of her children, no less than forty-five of whom, she affirms, have blessed her union with the ex-Chief Magistrate. In times past Mrs. B. had some kittens, which she also nursed as her offspring.

The writer made a call upon her not long since, and wishing to be well received, and knowing her predilection for distinguished guests, announced himself, his modesty consenting, as traveling tutor to the Prince of Siam, then visiting the United States. She hoped the king, my master, was well, and did me all the courtesy in her power, inviting me into her apartment and giving me a seat. In the course of our conversation I ventured to say that it was strange that the wife of a President should be in her position.

Oh no, not strange at all, some political end. She would soon be free, Mr. Buchanan was coming that very afternoon. (Mr. B. has been coming every day for the last six years, yet the old lady is as cheerful as a cricket.) She suffers no disappointment, for she forgets everything said or done as soon as it has passed.

I also hazarded the remark that I was informed and, believed the venerable President was deceased. She burst into a laugh, and turned to my companion with the exclamation:—

"Do hear him! he would impose upon me with that! No, sir; I had a letter from him yesterday."

"Are you well cared for here, madam?"

"Well, sir, the fare is without variety. The soup is very good; but is nothing to the ten courses to which I have been accustomed."

I burst forth into rage at the inhumanity of her spouse in allowing her to remain so long with strangers; but was brought to a stop by a horrified look on my host's features.

"Do not dare to speak so, sir! Mr. Buchanan is as much grieved at our separation as myself. Circumstances are uncontrollable; but I am resigned to the will of my Maker." And she uttered a long homily, as most Christian old ladies would in her imagined position.

Being informed that I was an artist desirous of taking her portrait, Mrs B., with her sweetest smile, consented to sit. Upon the completion of the picture we respectfully withdrew.

AMUSEMENTS OF THE PATIENTS.

Most of the amusements of the patients are only acceptable to convalescents or to monomaniacs. Of such a character are draughts, chess, dominoes, and cards. These games are continually played by certain of the insane, and great skill is not infrequently found among them. Loggerheads and quoits are at the disposal of those to whom it is safe to intrust them, and who are desirous of exercising with them. At one time daily military drills, with drum and fife, took place in the yard of the Asylum. It was amusing and instructive to see the invigorating effect of the martial airs upon even the demented. They would go through the evolutions, too, with an exactitude that was surprising; and stimulating the melancholic cases to exertion, the drill probably not a little helped to promote their recovery. Falstaff, gazing from afar, might think he beheld his ancient army in the grotesque company before him.

Fine facilities for swimming are afforded on the island; a small shanty serves as a bath-house at its extremity, and male and female patients enjoy in the season the luxury of a dash into the East river. Mention of sharks having been seen occasionally deters the timid from venturing in, but no accident from the presence of that fish is recorded as having happened to island residents. There are sometimes discovered among the patients accomplished performers in the water—men conversant with all known feats, and able to spend half a day disporting on the surface. Good skating is also to be obtained in the winter.

Each inmate is allowed, as far as is possible, if he is fit for it, to busy himself with his favorite pursuits. The penman finds ample occupation, under the doctor's direction; the cabinet-maker, painter, carpenter—all may work at their various employments. A museum until lately existed, in which specimens of the more curious work of inmates was exhibited. Drawings showing infinite patience were exposed—needle-work of the most *outre* character. The larger part of the museum, however, consisted of contributions from outsiders.

Fishing is to be had, but it is by no means as good as formerly. Lobster-nets are, however, set at the proper time, and not a few of the shell fish find their way into them. There is one eccentric whose whole time is devoted to the piscatory tribe. He is a sort of hermit; has built a hut in the marsh at the upper end of the island, where he spends most of the day, coming to the cookhouse for his meals (when he has not amply provided himself), and to his proper hall at bedtime. He is called Hudson, and his grizzly hair, long as a woman's, is coiled, Chinese fashion, at the back of his head, under a variety of handkerchiefs, rags, and an old hat. He speaks little English, knowing apparently just enough to enable him to ask for fish-hooks and tobacco, for he is a continual smoker. He is of German nativity.

Another prominent disciple of Isaak Walton is "Black Jimmy," a jolly, clever darkey, whose romantic story of his incarceration, as given by himself, runs thus. He is not wholly a negro, his father having been an Indian, and he inherits some of the characteristics of the savage people to which he is allied. His former master, whose coachman he was, is declared by him to have also had Indian blood in his veins, and was once the Mayor of New York. Jimmy, as time progressed, manifested matrimonial inclinations, and as his tastes leaned towards his father's race, a young squaw became the favored object of his addresses. This most beautiful of women (Jimmy grows rapturous in picturing her charms) favored his suit, adoring him. But their marriage was not to be. When does the course of true love run smooth? The Mayor interposed, influenced by jealousy. He informed his servant that if he espoused the fair Indian—being, as he was, half red man himself—he would become equal to him, the Mayor, and such a thing could not be. Jimmy, infatuated, would not listen, and his master, by the high hand of power, shortly transferred him to the Lunatic Asylum. It will be surmised by the reader, doubtless, that Jimmy's insanity manifested itself first in love-making to a beautiful guest of his employer.

At the conclusion of his story the writer remarked that the narrator was certainly "done."

"Oh! no," Jimmy wittily replied; "I ain't done, I'm accomplished!" And this is not far from the truth. An ingenious tinker, he repairs all the umbrellas, pans, knives, rings, and spectacles brought him by attendants. He soles and patches shoes, makes tobacco-pipes and fancy canes—in fact, is a sort of mechanical Admirable Crichton. Jimmy's great delight, however, is in fishing, and many a fine mess of black-fish, bass, and eels does be furnish for the resident physician's table. There are the remains in him of a once surprising agility, but some injury has so affected his right leg that it bends with difficulty, and he drags it stiffly as he walks. His countenance is capable of the most ludicrous expression. His fancies, as a rule, appear to tickle him amazingly, and he may not unfrequently be found convulsed with smothered laughter. His eyes close, every muscle of his face is contorted, and his body writhes in a vain attempt to free himself from the grasp of mirth. An artist might seize the habitual grin that adorns his features, but the chuckle would have to be left to imagination.

Jimmy is not unable to utter brilliant sayings, but he talks sad nonsense most of the time. He is also a most amusing stammerer, working his jaws full five minutes before the word escapes. I subjoin a specimen of his style of conversation:—

"Good mornin', Mr. D."

"Good morning, Jimmy, that was a capital eel you caught me yesterday. You shall have your tobacco to-morrow."

"I knew it! Honors as honors. When you deal with re-re-responsibilities of course you will, will—I know honors. I know gentlemen. Gentlemen al-al-al-al-al—" Jimmy seems going into a fit.

"Now, James, be careful what you say. Don't do it. I would advise you to well consider—"

"D-arn it, look here, Mr. D. You think you've c-caught a gudgeon, but I've caught m-more fish 'n you have—kickle, kickle! ha, ha, ha! he, he, he!" And convinced "he had me there," my black friend goes off shuffling with his lame leg, and shrugging his shoulders with glee.

Jimmy has all the negro fondness for high-sounding words, and inasmuch as one of his numerous professions is that of corn-cutter-general, I informed him that he was a distinguished chiropodist. He labored to commit it to memory, and ever after announced himself in that capacity as a "stingus kiropokus." A large book being under my arm one day, he gravely asked if it was a "Hokopeekus," that being his nearest approach to the word Encyclopædia.

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEARS AMUSEMENTS.

On Christmas and New Year's day all the talent of the Institution is usually assembled, and an entertainment is given. An exhibition of this character is present to my mind in which a magic lantern was the prominent feature, the slides of which were mainly furnished by a young artist recovering from an attack of mania. His productions were mostly of a comic character, and numbered some two hundred pictures. He was helped in the mechanical contrivances by an ingenious physician, since deceased. The designs were all original, and drew forth enthusiastic plaudits. The war of Secession was waged at the time, and many of the drawings were political. John Bull was represented in one about to fight a duel with Brother Jonathan. They stood boldly confronting each other, according to the done, until Brother Jonathan pointed his pistol, when J. B.'s countenance fell, and he raised his right leg in an attempt to leave. A "Magic Mirror" excited much amusement; it had the quality, according to the lecturer, of reflecting upon the character instead of the face of the in-looker. Some dozen figures presented themselves. "Brother J. saw some pumpkins." J. B., very small potatoes indeed, and Jeff. Davis no less a personage than Old Nick himself.

A menagerie was shown, which numbered among its inmates all known animals, and included the far-famed Gyascutus. All the specimens passed through a cage on the curtain, the giraffe with great difficulty. The female elephant was only got through by means of pulleys and the forcible endeavors of three men, but when the turn of the monster male elephant, "Atlas," came, it was found only his head would enter the cage. The lecturer then announced that, unwilling to disappoint the spectators, he would have the animal cut up and his vast proportions be shown them in parts. Accordingly a procession appeared, which a hyena led, drawing in a cart a tusk; a muskrat with his cart brought up the rear in more than one sense, conveying as he did the tail of "Atlas!" There was also a "Magic Microscope," in which a feather in a young lady's cap, properly magnified, exhibited a number of young men on a string—the limits of a magazine article forbid me to mention more. A fine pianist, who had been a patient, accompanied the pictures; and a solo player on the cornet-a-piston added to the delight. Vocal music also found skilful exponents.

A complete minstrel band at one period pertained to the island, with its bones and tambourine, giving concerts on the holidays. Gentlemen from the city used to favor the Asylum with sacred music every Sabbath, but of late have discontinued the practice.

FOURTH OF JULY BALL.

On the last Fourth of July a novelty was inaugurated; a ball was given in the large hall of the Retreat, and certain male and female patients intermingled in the mazy dance. An athletic Irishman distinguished himself by his pigeon-wings and extraordinary agility. Norah was there, bopping up and down as though pins were in each shoe. And Jimmy the fiddler was lost in ecstasy; a perpetual smile oozed through his bristly moustache; and his left leg beat time extravagantly to the wheezings and shriekings of his instrument. But the ball was a success—no accident occurred—patients, physicians, and visitors were equally delighted.

A LECTURER.

A comic lecturer and ventriloquist well known to the public has not infrequently given performances in the institution, and they were of a character exceedingly acceptable to the inmates. His fate was most sad. He died the terrible death of a hypochondriacal maniac; not a single pleasing fancy illumined his piteous confinement: He was an illustration of the danger of allowing an active intellect to run into aimlessness. He obtained a competence, retired from business, and went mad. He voluntarily committed himself to the Asylum two years ago, and his story ran thus:—

"I bought me a house; ordered and paid for furniture to be put therein; arrived at it one night and found it empty; slept on the floor; became disgusted and sold it next day for a mere song. I then reflected; found I had lost a large sum of money; knew I ought to be under care; and came here for it."

From the deepest melancholy he rapidly sank into hypochondria of the most extravagant character. He was living in the midst of putrefaction; he could eat nothing; his meat was decomposed; milk was a mass of gangrene. He became a walking skeleton, and would unmistakably have starved himself to death had not food been forced upon him. His shrieks as the detested viands entered his mouth were appalling. Opium may be named as another cause of his madness. He had addicted himself to the habitual use of that drug. Such got to be the unhealthy state of his constitution that a slight scratch on one of his feet caused it to swell inordinately. He would point to it with despair. "That foot is dead! Look at it! Isn't it horrible? It is all gangrene. Pah! how it ——! I shall die of cholera from that foot." He finally imagined himself a corpse. Passing his door one afternoon the writer heard a cry (as he understood it) for coffee.

"Bring me my coffee, my coffee!"

"What do you want coffee for, Doctor?—haven't you had your dinner?"

"Coffee!" exclaimed the poor man, testily; "I didn't say coffee. I said coffin. I am dead. I won't keep long. I ought to have been buried two days ago."

Clinging to this delusion, he had to be dressed and undressed by the attendants, for he would do nothing for himself. He was a corpse; no such thing could be expected of him. Out of this living death he soon now passed into the reality. A case of more unmitigated woe I have never seen before or since; yet the sufferer was one who had convulsed large audiences with laughter at his finished imitations of a hypochondriac.

Shortly after his decease another miserable man breathed his last within the walls of the Asylum. An educated Hungarian exile, he practised law in the city even while a patient. His death was caused by consumption. He was ever talking of his position in his native land—how he was wealthy and noble. Some of his hallucinations while upon his sick bed were amusing. Two holes for ventilation were in the wall near the ceiling, and through them he imagined the doctor was playing upon him with a large magnetic battery in the room above. I tried in vain to disabuse him of the belief, employing incontestable arguments, but to no purpose.

THE BLACK PREACHER.

We want fresh air after contemplating these cases of extreme wretchedness. A stroll about the grounds will recreate our sickened souls. Coming up the pathway towards us is a form I recognize; the placid countenance of Black Charley is about to pass.

"How are you, Charley?"

"Quite well, tank you, massa."

"In a hurry?"

"No, no great, massa."

"I have here some friends who like instruction. Will you not edify them by a discourse?"

"Can't preach widout notes, sah."

I know Charley's peculiarity, and at once hand him a scrap of blank paper. He surveyed it for a few moments, and then enunciated the following:—

"Bredren, de Queen of Sheba, Moses, and de prophets, de New Jerus'lem for eberlasting. Yea, berily, eben so, now and foreber. Selah. In de beginning was de word, and de word was made in six days out ob noting. Paul an apostle to dem dat am wid Nebuchadnezzar—peace. Blessed am de merciful, for dey shall pluck corn on de Sabba' day," etc.

Charley speaks as if reading from a book. There is no question but that the piece of paper is of service to him; he never was known to preach without it. His is certainly a Scriptural discourse, and delivered with earnest purpose, yet we are not sorry when he commences singing, in his weak, lackadaisical way, the words of an old Methodist hymn.

While he is so occupied let us talk with "Paddy," who is hitching desperately at his trowsers in the potato-patch yonder. He picks up his hoe as we approach and vindictively lacerates the ground.

"Paddy!"

"Ah, go long wid ye; I'm busy." Then a sudden idea strikes him; he rushes up to us, thrusts his bleared eyes and haggard, twitching mouth into my face, and catching me by the lappel of my coat, propounds the question:—

"D'ye remember the ponies I gave your father—three colts and a bay mare—beauties, every son of 'em?"

"No, Paddy, you never gave them; they were bought at a good price."

"D'ye mind that, now? Wasn't I the largest landowner in the County Killarney? D'ye know Tim O'Brien's tavern? He was next door to me. Take this." He puts in my hand a bit of broken crockery, and closes my fingers upon it. "Keep that, now. D'ye mind? D'ye mind that?"

He hitches his trowsers again, and is off, with a painful, nervous step. I turn my back, wondering, as I move away, if he were not a horse-jockey at one period, when my sleeve is pulled, and lo! Paddy once more. He motions me to extreme caution, slips another bit of an old plate into my hand, "D'ye mind that, now?" and is gone.

As the artist is putting the finishing touches to a likeness of him he has picked up during the adventure just related, an attenuated and spectacled figure looks over his shoulder at the drawing, and then, with irrepressible indignation gleaming in his eyes and quivering in every word, declares that he will have no such work done in the land.

"'Thou shalt not make to thyself the likeness of any thing in the heavens above or in the earth beneath.' Dare ye disobey the Second Commandment?"

The artist, in despair with the portrait he has obtained with such difficulty, mildly suggests that it can hardly be considered the likeness of anything.

"New Jerusalem" looks puzzled, but solves the question by asking for some tobacco, which is given.

"It is mine," he returns, as he pockets it. "All you have is mine."

We look our gratitude for the use of his property, and retire from the presence of the "Special Messenger."

Continuing our walk we soon reach the entrance of the main Asylum; and there before it, comfortably smoking under a large willow-tree, we descry two individuals that deserve notice.

THE OLDEST PRESIDENT.

The little, bent old man, with the long white beard, is the oldest resident of the institution, having been a patient some thirty years. An amiable Frenchman, it is one of his boasts that he once served under Napoleon the First. Devoted to his pipe, he raises all his own tobacco; and as he cures it, it would prove innocuous to a babe. He may be subject to aberration occasionally, but strongly marked symptoms of insanity have not been manifested by him for a long time. He is very useful in his way, having a great liking for the medical officers, and doing them many services.

His companion is M——, an Irishman, who, without any peculiar delusion, is certainly daft. He talks sense much of the time, but is also an utterer of the most "highfalutin" nonsense. He has a learned friend among the patients, with whom he is fond of discoursing ethics and politics, and a more amusing dialogue than

[*Continued on the Third Page.*]

[*Continued from Second Page.*]

theirs it would be difficult to conceive. One utters his tirade against the Government, with a voluble intermingling of things in the heavens above, on the earth beneath, and in the waters under the earth; then the other with the utmost solemnity will reply, and, evidently thinking he is rebutting his friend's arguments, talks upon an entirely diverse theme with endless pertinacity and confusion. A more ridiculous caricature of a debate was never imagined. M—— ran away from the Asylum not long since, and entered the army, securing no inconsiderable bounty-money. The state of his mind was, however, soon discovered, and he was sent to his former abode, declaiming against "sycophancy and conspiracy."

As we turn from him there enters the Asylum an active figure carrying a pail of whitewash with its proper brushes. His whole person, from his hat to his shoes, is ornamented with the chalky fluid. His features exhibit shrewdness which their owner does not possess. Cassidy is a billionaire in imagination. He lords the whole island. He lives but to amass money, and hence we always see him in a working-dress. He superintends and repairs the Institution, declaring that if he relaxed his vigilance for a single day the whole place would go to ruin. He is really worth to the Commissioners seven or eight hundred dollars a year; being in masonry and other mechanical pursuits a valuable assistant. He is a miser with no real wealth; the interest accruing from his vast possessions being paid in notes of one hundred dollars on the "Bank of Love." One of the watchmen officiates as his man of business, and delights him weekly with an account of his accumulations. Cassidy will not, however, part with twenty-five cents in charity. His fancied treasures are without doubt as much enjoyed by him as the real fortunes of many men of his cast of mind. What a striking satire is his history upon the lives of some called sane!

A yell from the yard opposite us attracts our attention. It proceeds from the throat of that dismal being rapidly making the circuit of the inclosure. He seems to consider himself a vocal newspaper; his cries day by day being, as it were, the headings to sensation items.

"Arrival of the *Great Eastern!*—Queen Victoria has a set-to with the Prince of Wales!—A Priest-Ridden Community!—Cholera Morbus!—Grand smash up of the European Congress!—Horace Greeley swallowed by the Monster Miscegenation," etc.

All of these disjointed sentences are jerked out at the top of his voice. Of vast importance, too, he deems them, repeating them with emphasis to every stranger he may happen to see.

"JOHN BROWN."

A conversation with "John Brown" in the same yard would give birth to the strangest ideas ever entertained by the fancy. He will inform his auditor that a large nest of snakes resides in his stomach which ought to be extracted.

"Now, doctor, there is only one place from which they can be taken; under this rib. See. Insert a knife—magnetized, you know—then it won't hurt me at all. There is a boa constrictor among them. I know by his twisting."

He also says he would have been President long ago, if it were not for, for—but his reasons are more numerous than excellent.

"Dobler's" eccentricities are shown by action rather than speech; he seems unable to do anything without reference to mathematical rules. If he sees a stone at some distance from him which he wishes, he is impelled to approach it by a series of zigzag movements. He first gazes at it, makes some abstruse calculations, and then with regular paces marches away to the west of it. Here, meditating a moment, he proceeds at a right angle. Having thereafter described with his steps a series of triangles, equilateral and isosceles, he is perhaps within a few feet of it. This is an awful moment, and demands much thought. Finally, a rapid advance, a sudden putting out of his arm, and the stone is his.

Another individual not far off is either engaged in the cultivation of acrobatic powers or has inaugurated some new religious ceremony. Ever and anon he stoops and kisses with solemnity the ground between his feet.

DEATH OF A PATIENT.

A patient is dead. There passes us in the road yonder a rough pine coffin on a trestle, carried by two lunatics. The first of these is "John Dunn," an inmate of the Lodge. His appearance is that of a savage beast; a brutal, sensual mouth is ill concealed by his bristly beard, and two swinish eyes illumine his swarthy countenance. The conception formed of his character is not exceeded by the reality. Cruel as he may be, he is harmless unless provoked; and again, John's ferocity seems rather the work of idiocy than aught else. I should judge him absolutely ignorant of what would produce a feeling of pain in others. A playful blow from him, intended to testify to his good-humor, will as likely as not be administered to a part of the body that will feel the injury for a month.

I hope to be pardoned for giving a striking illustration of his selfish instincts, his total want of humanity. A patient in the sick-room was given up by the doctors, and his demise being every minute expected, John was told to get a coffin ready. He mistook the order for an announcement that the man was dead, and soon appeared by the bedside with his "red box." To his disgust the patient was still breathing. He was summoned then for nothing, and his anger burst forth in an exclamation to the sufferer, intermingled with oaths, "M-m-m! Why don't you die? Why don't you die?"

As we follow the coffin on its way to the Dead House we descry, standing in the centre of the island, with one hand upon a tree and anxiously surveying the water upon all sides of him, an example of heroic perseverance that deserves better success than he has met with. "Rafferty" (with some degree of education and born in the Middle Ages) would have rivalled all brother alchemists in perseverance in the chase after the philosopher's stone. For the past five or six years he has stood morning and afternoon in that same position awaiting the drying up of the East river. His bosom is depressed or elated by the rising or the falling of the tide; occasionally the water is very low and then Rafferty trembles with delighted anticipation. The spirits, however, sadly interfere with his plans. Marine, mundane, and aerial, they are all opposed to him. He fights against hope, encouraged only by visions in his dreams. Latterly he has come early into the office before setting forth on his protracted watch, and solicits a pass to the city from the attendants. He is usually told he must procure a beaver hat of the latest Parisian style and a standing collar before the document can be granted him.

APPEARANCE OF THE ADMIRAL.

While we gaze upon him the doctor's small boat, laden with officers, nears its landing. Erect in the prow, and brandishing a boat-hook, is the famous "Admiral." He is adorned, as usual, by a battered old silk hat profusely ornamented with tags of string and colored cloths, a clay pipe showing its bowl among them. His ragged blue coat displays an extravagant amount of buttons of various patterns. Slightly bent by his eighty years, the Admiral yet exhibits an elasticity of muscle that is wonderful. His head in both its facial and cranial formation is a puzzle to the man of science. It would appear that once, when somewhat of the consistency of soft gutta-percha, it had been caught between two heavy rocks and thereby lost its pristine regularity. One eye is much lower than the other, and over it his forehead projects, a beetling mass of bone. Remove his hat, look upon him from every point, similar abnormal developments present themselves.

A curiosity in mind, manner, and person, his like dwells not on the globe. A story runs that he was once a pirate. No question exists that he has been a sailor, and he doubtless once served on a privateer. Much coaxing will at times induce him to sing a nautical song in which a sea-fight is represented as crowning with success the efforts of the narrator's party. He then appears as a veteran relating his experience, his excitement waxing intense as he approaches the climax, his arms and features, nay, his whole body illustrating every phase of the conflict. The Admiral is much teased by his fellow-oarsmen, but though his imprecations are of a fearful nature, his bark is far worse than his bite. He seems to have an idea that he is a wit, and his attempts at is are of a most ludicrous character. His manner is abrupt and his sentences hurried and broken.

But we have arrived at the Dead House, and "Mr. Quigley," opening the door, presents himself to receive the deceased. A saturnine smile enlivens his cynical aspect, though he proceeds in a business-like way to deposit the coffin in its proper place and discharge its bearers. Mr. Quigley is happy; he is of a social nature, and has now an addition to his company. A corpse is to him a gleam of sunshine permeating his abode. When one is beside him he is in his normal condition, two or three enable him to forget every trouble, but should five honor at the same time his humble habitation Quigley is exalted to the tenth heaven of serene bliss. The occasional *post-mortem* examination made by the physicians are by him attended with professional enthusiasm.

Visitors are usually eager to know the cause of this or that case of insanity, and pleasure undoubtedly would be conferred by the gratification of their curiosity. Romance upon romance lies in the past of the unfortunate patients (though occasionally they are demented through reasons too vile to mention), but it is impossible as a general rule to arrive at the facts. A large proportion of those confined here being foreigners, poverty, with its attendant ills, the want of friends, despair have driven them mad. Cultivation of one mental faculty to the exclusion of others is also a frequent promoter of hallucination.

CITY INTELLIGENCE

[*For Additional City Intelligence see Fifth Page.*]

MEETING OF THE BOARD OF TRADE.—The Executive Committee of the Board of Trade met on Saturday evening. The committee to whom was referred the letter from the Hon. Thomas D. Eliot, dated Washington, January 12, 1866, report that the opinion of the Board of Trade is asked upon two points of inquiry, referred to the Hon. T. D. Eliot, by the Committee on Commerce, House of Representatives:—

First. As to the propriety of admitting American-built vessels which have been sold to foreigners during the Rebellion, to be repurchased and papered as American vessels.

Second. As to permitting foreign-built vessels to be purchased by Americans, and, if owned wholly by citizens, to be registered as American.

Your committee have no hesitation in replying affirmatively to the first inquiry, so far as it relates to vessels denationalized by a transfer of flags, and not by actual sales. The circumstances under which most of these vessels were transferred are well known.

The United States being unable to protect the merchant ships against the assaults of the pirates, many owners were compelled to resort to a change of flag, or run the risk of seeing their helpless vessels destroyed by an insidious foe, who often allured them to destruction by working upon the humane feelings of their captains.

The second inquiry directly contravenes the well-defined policy of the Government if permitted.

Ships and machinery are American manufactures of vast proportions, and are among the largest industrial interests in the country on which the Government relies for its internal revenue, and the free entry of them would strike a blow at so many large, direct, and collateral interests that the revenue of the country would severely suffer, while many interests would be paralyzed. Although the mere wood-work of a vessel might be beyond competition from all countries except the British provinces, yet there is so much material entering into the structure of a full-rigged ship, open to foreign competition, that to place our own ship-builders on an equal footing with the foreigner, extensive deductions must be made in the tariff, or our ship builders abandon their calling. In the iron vessel trade, of which material steamers are now to a great extent constructed in Europe, the American production would be entirely superseded, while in steam machinery an interest would be prostrate of high importance to the country.

Your Committee believe it to be the settled conviction of a decided majority of Americans that the productions of our country must be protected to enable them to bear the burdens which fall to their share in payment of the national debt and expenses, and that the destruction of any interest, especially one so vast as that proposed, not only in itself, but in all its collateral ramifications, would be the first step leading to national repudiation.

For these reasons the Committee offer the following resolutions:—

Resolved, That while the circumstances of the case point out the propriety of the readmission of vessels denationalized by transfer of flag and not by actual sale, during the Rebellion, the admission of foreign sailing or steam ships would be a national calamity.

All which is respectfully admitted.

S. V. MERRICK,
EDMUND A. SOUDER, } Committee.
JAMES C. HAND,

Philadelphia, 20th January, 1866.

The following preamble and resolutions were offered:—

Whereas, The commercial interests of Philadelphia will be necessarily promoted by the construction of additional railway connections with the great West; and *whereas*, the Atlantic and Great Western, the Philadelphia and Reading and other roads, have entered into a contract to construct a new and grand line of communication with the cities of the West; and *whereas*, it is right that the citizens of Philadelphia should give expression to their approval of an enterprise in which their interests are so deeply involved; therefore

Resolved, That the care which has been displayed in the preparation of the contract, with a view to secure permanently to the city of Philadelphia the advantages to which her geographical position entitles her, meets our cordial approval.

Resolved, That, in our opinion, the construction of the proposed line must prove of vital importance to our industrial and commercial interest, and that we earnestly hope this new and great undertaking may be carried to an early completion.

Resolved, That not only our city, but our whole State will receive a fresh development of our vast oil, mineral, and agricultural wealth from the large expenditure of foreign capital employed in the prosecution of this project.

Resolved, That the West will welcome this effort to afford improved access to our market as cordially as ourselves.

Resolved, That we recommend to the people of our city and State to subscribe one-half the stock of a line of European steamships, as set forth in the contract, thereby promoting not only their foreign shipping and other interests, but by so making themselves, in our opinion, parties to the contract, secure forever the fulfilment of its other provisions in their favor.

THE LARGEST CARGO OF OIL.—The ship *Lancaster*, Captain Decan, left on Saturday for Antwerp, in tow of the city ice boat, with 8703 barrels, containing 270,191 gallons fine and 96,118 gallons crude oil. This is the largest cargo of petroleum ever shipped from any port in the United States. The entire amount is valued at $200,000.

ORDINATION OF ELDERS.—The ordination of Messrs. Samuel Mack and Joseph Beitler as elders in the Presbyterian Church, South street, above Eleventh, took place yesterday afternoon. The sermon was preached by Rev. S. W. Crittenden, after which the usual questions were put by Rev. Richard A. Mallery, the pastor. This was followed by prayer by Rev. J. Garland Hamner.

IN UTTER DARKNESS.—Last night the streets of this city were in total darkness for several hours, and it was unsafe for pedestrians and vehicles to venture along them. The patent burners being placed upon the lamps afford but a glimmer of light, and are little better than the oil burners of fifty years ago.

DIED OF HIS INJURIES.—The man named Collins, who was so seriously injured at Rockhill & Wilson's store on Saturday, by boards falling on him, died at the hospital yesterday.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—John McNeil, an engineer of the Pennsylvania Railroad, was run over and killed, yesterday, at the depot, in the Twenty-fourth Ward.

MASS MEETING OF THE FENIANS.—On Saturday evening a mass meeting of the friends of Irish nationality was held at Sansom Street Hall. The room was crowded to excess. A large number of ladies were present. In the absence of Mr. Spellisy, Mr. Benjamin Baker was called to the chair, and after a few remarks, that gentleman introduced Mr. J. J. Rogers, of New York, who was received with great applause. He said:—This meeting has been called for the purpose of expressing sympathy with the great movement for Irish independence. The circle has grown from the small number of twelve men to upwards of one hundred and fifty thousand. In order to consummate the scheme, a convention was held in this city in October. The spirit of some of the members gave rise to the belief that they would endeavor to destroy the Fenian Brotherhood, or divert us from our ultimate object.

They had hardly commenced to print the Constitution before those men began a revolution by which they intended to overthrow the person whom the convention had placed at the head. They managed to get the employment of some reporters of the New York press, and through them gave information which England would gloat over. They thought that by the exposures of individual actions in the public prints, by the exposure of important measures, the members throughout the country would become dispirited and desert the standard. Is it not astonishing, after these exertions to destroy it, that the Fenian Brotherhood is a unit? And is it not astonishing that, notwithstanding these things, for the first time in seven hundred years, the Irish people are determined to be free?

Mr. Jeremiah Cavin, of California, was next introduced. He said it is leaden hail that the Irish people now want. If you wish the people of Ireland to be free you must give them the same kind of aid that was given during the Revolution to Washington and his army. We want liberty for our country, and then if you want political power appeal to the sovereignty of the people, and, as it is in this country, you will receive it if worthy.

Mr. B. D. Killian, of Missouri, was then introduced. He said: "What is this Fenianism that we hear so much about? Is it an Irish joke? Is it a bull? I hold that the Fenian idea is the same as the American. There is merely a change of names. This Fenian organization pretends to offer to the American Republic a foreign policy. Let our members of Congress, instead of discussing upon negro suffrage, turn their eyes abroad to their commercial interests, and the reconstruction question will settle itself. That Ireland of ours is about to do something for herself. There are 300,000 enrolled men within her borders. We have there officers of every grade, supported by Fenian money from America. It is money now that is needed. The Convention in New York settled everything. The confidence which the American people had in us eight weeks ago was sufficient to place a navy upon the sea and an army upon the land. It was not the Americans that caused the loss of this confidence, but, I am sorry to say, this was through Irishmen. It now rests with you to regain this confidence."

After the speaker concluded his remarks cheers were given for O'Mahony, Stephens, and Killian, after which the meeting adjourned.

FIRE MARSHAL'S REPORT.—The Fire Marshal, in his annual report for 1865, says that the past year has been remarkable beyond precedent for fires, not only in the United States, but all over Europe. The losses in our own country have been frightful.

The total number of fires in this city was..	488
The estimated loss was....	$1 269,400
Insurance....	809 870
Loss over insurance....	459,629
The whole number of arrests on the charge of arson and suspicion of arson was....	83

The terrible coal oil conflagration in the Second Ward, on the 8th of February, involved a loss of nearly a quarter of a million of dollars. This sad disaster led to the passage of the petroleum law, an act that was framed by the late Mayor. The operation of this law has already demonstrated the wisdom of its enactment. While it has insured public safety, it has not worked the detriment to trade that was predicted. On the contrary, the commerce in petroleum in Philadelphia—the natural outlet for the article—was never so large and so flourishing as at the present time.

THE SABBATH QUESTION.—In most of the churches throughout the city yesterday sermons were preached on the sanctity of the Sabbath. Rev. Dr. Adams, of North Broad Street Presbyterian Church, preached from the text found in the 20th chapter of Exodus, from the 8th to the 11th verse inclusive. "Remember the Sabbath day to keep it holy; six days shalt thou labor and do all thy work," etc. The speaker commenced his remarks by saying that this precept forbids labor on the Sabbath day, but commands labor on all the other days. He then argued that the Sabbath was made for man in the highest sense. But some claim that the Fourth Commandment has fulfilled its purpose, and is now obsolete. The speaker then proved from the fact that it is found in the Decalogue, with other moral precepts, that it is binding. None but the moral precepts were given in stone, showing that they were intended to be permanent. None of the ceremonial precepts were engraven in stone. It has been a great blessing to the Church, and its results have been of a character to warrant its perpetuity.

ANNIVERSARIES.—The forty-sixth anniversary of the Sabbath Schools attached to the Union M. E. Church, Fourth street, below Arch, was held in the church yesterday afternoon. The Pastor, Rev. D. G. Carrow, made a fervent and impressive prayer. Addresses appropriate to the occasion were delivered by Thomas Perrins, Esq., and Rev. I. H. Torrence.

The monthly meeting of the Sabbath School connected with the Eleventh Street Methodist Episcopal Church, Eleventh street, above Washington avenue, took place yesterday afternoon. A report of the school for the past quarter was read by the Superintendent, Mr. F. A. Fidler. The number of teachers and scholars at present is upward of four hundred, which is a large increase over the preceding quarter.

PERIODICAL LITERATURE.—Mr. A. Winch, No. 505 Chesnut street, has forwarded us the usual budget of London Magazines for January, embracing *London Society*, the best in Europe; *St. James' Magazine*, *Temple Bar*, *Cornhill*, *Punch*, *Once-a-Week*, *All the Year Round*, *Cassell's Paper*, *Harper's Magazine*, *Beadle's Monthly*, for February, and many other publications, for which our thanks are due.

Mr. John J. Kromer, No. 403 Chesnut street, also places upon our table *London Society* for January, *Harper's Magazine*, *Godey's Lady's Book*, *Peterson's Magazine*, *The Lady's Friend*, *Atlantic Monthly*, for February; and the *Round Table*, for next week, etc.

FIRES YESTERDAY.—At 6 o'clock last evening a fire occurred at the building No. 604 South Second street, occupied as a residence and dry goods store by Thomas Moore. The entire contents of the store were destroyed, the loss being estimated at $5000, upon which there is an insurance of $3500 in the Royal Insurance Company.

The liquor store of Timothy Hurly, at No. 411 Girard avenue, was slightly damaged by fire last evening.

JOURNEYMEN CARPET WEAVERS.—On Saturday evening a special meeting of the Journeymen Ingrain Carpet Weavers' Association was held at Temperance Hall, Frankford road and York street, the President, Mr. Moffet, in the Chair. It was expected that the scale of prices proposed at the last stated meeting would be brought up for consideration; but it was decided to lay the matter over until the next stated meeting.

THE WEATHER.—As has been customary the past two or three weeks with the Sabbath day came another cold snap. It is useless to predict as to how long it will continue, but in regard to skating-park proprietors the longer the better. At 6 o'clock yesterday morning the thermometer stood at sixteen degrees above zero, and twenty-five degrees at 3 in the afternoon.

PAINFUL ACCIDENT.—Ellen Gordon, aged 47 years, had her left elbow dislocated on Saturday by slipping and falling upon the pavement. Her residence is in Haverford place.

THE JEWISH HOSPITAL FAIR.—The following was the result of the voting for the silver tea-set at Jewish Hospital Fair, on Saturday evening last: Rev. J. Frankel, 4877; Rev. Mr. Einhorn, 175; scattering, 26. For the Presidential chair—Reeser Association, 311; Irving Association, 240; scattering, 57.

AMUSEMENTS.

RISLEY'S CONTINENTAL NEWS EXCHANGE.
Choice Seats to all places of Amusement may be had up to 6½ o'clock any evening. 1 31 ly

CHOICE SEATS AND ADMISSIONS.—Tickets can be had at THE PROGRAMME OFFICE, No. 431 CHESNUT Street, opposite the Post Office, for the Chesnut, Arch, Walnut, and Academy of Music, up to 6 o'clock every evening. 1 1 tf

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—CHESNUT Street, above Twelfth.
LEONARD GROVER & WILLIAM E. SINN, Lessees and Managers.
THIS EVENING,
GRAND REVIVAL
of the great Irish spectacular Drama, in 3 acts, by Dion Boucicault and J. H. House, styled
ARRAH-NA-POGUE;
OR THE
WICKLOW WEDDING.
Mr. T. F. GLENNY, his first appearance in this city as
SHAUN THE POST.
Miss JOSIE ORTON as ARRAH MEELISH.
(The two originals of these characters in America.)
This thrilling and highly interesting picture of Irish Life will be presented with
ALL ITS ORIGINAL SPLENDOR.
New and beautiful scenery, by RICHARD SMITH and his brother WILLIAM.
NEW AND INGENIOUS MECHANICAL EFFECTS, by Joseph Strahan and Thomas Blackwood.
NEW AND APPROPRIATE WARDROBE,
Manufactured from designs furnished by Dion Boucicault, from London.
All the original music
Rendered by Birgfeld and the grand Orchestra.
NEW PROPERTIES, APPOINTMENTS by John Dacey and assistants, and a
CAST OF CHARACTERS,
which even surpasses the great cast enjoyed by this drama last summer.
ARRAH-NA-POGUE
will constitute the entire evening's performance.
WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON
will be the only matinee representation of
ARRAH-NA-POGUE.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, January 27,
EIGHTY-FIFTH GRAND FAMILY MATINEE,
when the RED ROVER will be performed.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S NEW ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins at 7½ o'clock.
Engagement of the gifted young artist,
MISS JEAN HOSMER.
THIS (Monday) EVENING, January 22,
CAMILLE;
CAMILLE;
OR, THE FATE OF A COQUETTE.
OR, THE FATE OF A COQUETTE.
Camille..........Miss JEAN HOSMER
Prudence..........Mrs Thayer
Armand Duval..........McKee Rankin
Gaston..........Stuart Robson
Mons. Duval..........Mr. Wallis
To conclude with the glorious farce of
THE TWO GREGORIES.
Fanchette..........Mrs. C. Henri
Gregory..........Stuart Robson
Friday, Benefit of Miss HOSMER.
Seats secured six days in advance.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—N. E. corner NINTH and WALNUT Streets. Begins 7¼.
REIGN OF MERRIMENT; CARNIVAL OF FUN.
JOHN S. CLARKE.
JOHN S. CLARKE.
JOHN S. CLARKE,
MONDAY, January 22, and every night, in his
CAPITAL IMPERSONATIONS,
Comprising COMEDY, DRAMA, FARCE, BURLESQUE.
MONDAY, Buckstone's great Comedy, in 3 acts, of
MARRIED LIFE.
CLARKE AS HENRY DOVE.
Mrs. Dove..........Mrs. Mary Carr
CLARKE AS JACQUES STROP
in the great Comic Drama of
ROBERT MACAIRE.
Performance to commence with
THE CAPTAIN OF THE WATCH.
Viscount de Ligny..........Mr. C. Walcott, Jr

NEW AMERICAN THEATRE—GRAND NATIONAL CIRCUS.—WALNUT Street, above Eighth.
WONDERFUL BEDOUIN ARABS.
Re-engaged for one week more. Also,
MAD'LLE ZANFRETTA,
the greatest Tight-Rope Artist in the world.
EVERY EVENING THIS WEEK,
AND ON WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AFTERNOONS.
THE FIELD OF THE CLOTH OF GOLD.
50 Horses and 100 Performers.
WM. F. WALLETT WILL APPEAR ON MONDAY NEXT

MÆNNERCHOR! MÆNNERCHOR!
GRAND MASQUERADE
AT THE
ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
On TUESDAY EVENING, January 23, 1866.
TICKETS, $5.

To be had, by subscription only, of members of the Society and the following managers:—

Messrs. Fred. Steeb, J. H. Camp, A. Birgfeld, Conrad Leibrich, Pet. Baltz, L. Herbert, Col. W. A. Mann, A. B. Reichenbach, A. Lafore, L. Ladner, Adam J. Glass, A. Kempert, Leon Benkert, Prof. Roese, E. Schemmer, H. Von Essen, D. Rosenheim, P. Siegried, Dr. W. Jansen, Peter Schemm, G. B. Schwartz, E. Farren, A. Paquet, Prof. C. Wolfsohn, Aug. Frohman, Phil. Schaf, R. Calm, Casp. Benkert, J. P. Wiltberger, J. Lee, C. Vetterlein, J. Hein, E. Herwigh, A. Klein, A. Driesback, M. R. Muckle, R. Stein, Edw. Hutchinson, H. C. Cross, F. Gottlieb, H. Dunlap, Edw. Wolten, Oscar De Dobbeler, J. H. Ehrlicher, J. Frank, Jos. S. Fox, Robt. Glendenning, Jr., S. Levy, Jos. Dryfoos, Phil. Helmback, Chas. Knecht, Louis Meyer, Charles D. Partridge, J. C. File, J. Rattinger, J. B. Flues, H. Volmer, A. Wenderoth, and members of the Society.

Spectator Tickets, at 50 cents each, admitting to Family Circle and Amphitheatre, to be had at Pugh's Book Store, Sixth and Chesnut streets; Trumpler's Music Store, Seventh and Chesnut streets; A. B. Reichenbach's, No. 1230 Chesnut street; L. Meyer's Music Store, Juniper and Chesnut streets, and at the Locust street door on the evening of the Bal. The TWO PRIVATE BOXES on each side of the house are for sale at Trumpler's Music Store, Seventh and Chesnut streets. 1 22 2t

CONCERT HALL.
POSITIVELY
THE LAST WEEK OF
ROBERT HELLER,
AND HIS PHENOMENAL,
MARVELLOUS,
INCOMPREHENSIBLE,
ANTIQUE,
TERRIBLE,
STUPENDOUS, AND
UNIQUE EGYPTIAN WONDER,
THE
S S
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WITH AN ENTIRELY NEW PROGRAMME.
The Piano used upon this occasion will be the magnificent Steinway Grand Piano Forte, sent expressly for this purpose.
Admission 50 cents. Reserved Seats, 75 cents.
Seats may be secured, three days in advance, at Chas. W. A. Trumpler's Music Store.
Last Grand Matinee, SATURDAY, January 27.

ASSEMBLY BUILDING—LARGE SALOON,
Corner of TENTH and CHESNUT Streets.
COMMENCING TUESDAY, JANUARY 23,
and continue every evening until further notice,
THE ORIGINAL
PEAK FAMILY
SWISS
BELL RINGERS,
VOCALISTS, HARPIST, VIOLINIST, AND PIANIST.
240 SILVER BELLS.
A BEAUTIFUL CHIME OF SILVER STAFF BELLS,
the only one in the world.
The Peak Family will be assisted by
MR. J. F. SPALDING (Solo Violinist,)
MR. A. J. WHITCOMB (Solo Harpist)
MISS MINNIE CHASE (Pianist).
PARTICULARS HEREAFTER.
The Piano (George Steck & Co.'s make) is furnished by Mr. Gould, Seventh and Chesnut streets.
Seats may be secured three days in advance at the Music Store of Charles W. A. Trumpler. Ticket Office open from 8 till 4.
Admission 25 cents. Secured Seats, 50 cents. Children, 25 cents. No half price to secured seats.
Doors open at 6¾ o'clock. To commence at 7¾.
Matinee admittance, 25 cents. Children, 15 cents.
Matinee—Doors open at 2 o'clock. Commence at 3.
1 19 3t C. C. CHASE, Business Agent.

GERMANIA ORCHESTRA.—PUBLIC REhearsals every SATURDAY AFTERNOON AT MUSICAL FUND HALL, 3½ o'clock. Engagements made by addressing GEORGE BASTERT, Agent, No. 1231 MONTEREY street, between Race and Vine. 1 16 3m

ACADEMY OF FINE ARTS, CHESNUT Street, above Tenth.
Open from 9 A. M. till 6 P. M.
Benjamin West's great Picture of
CHRIST REJECTED
still on exhibition 11

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW PHILADELPHIA MUSEUM, No. 833 MARKET Street.
POSITIVELY THE LAST WEEK OF THE BRILLIANT ACCESSION OF CURIOSITIES, FROM BARNUM'S MUSEUM, NEW YORK.
THE NOVA SCOTIA GIANTESS!
The tallest lady living, aged nineteen years, eight feet one inch high, weighing 442 pounds.
MISS LIZZIE REED.
The Smallest Woman in the world, twenty-two years old, thirty-two inches high, weighs 35 pounds.
ZURULY PANNUM, from a remote province of "Circassia," having been ransomed at a great expense while on her way to a Turkish market; together with 10,000 NATURAL CURIOSITIES, forming altogether one of the most attractive exhibitions ever presented to the public.
Admission to view the whole, 25 cents. Children, 25c.
Open daily from 9 A. M. till 10 P. M.
1 22 6t H. P. INGALLS, Proprietor.

GOVERNMENT SALES.

EXTENSIVE SALES OF GOVERNMENT ROLLING STOCK.
MILITARY DIVISION OF THE TENNESSEE,
CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
U. S. MILITARY RAILROAD,
NASHVILLE, Tennessee, January 9, 1866.

Will be sold at Public Auction, at Memphis, Tennessee, WEDNESDAY, February 7, 1866, the following described Rolling Stock, viz:—

Four (4) Locomotive Engines, five feet gauge—three old and dismantled, one repairable.
Sixteen (16) Box and nine (9) Flat Cars (more or less), five feet gauge.
Same time and place—
One (1) Locomotive Engine, five feet gauge, lying in the ditch on the line of the Mississippi Central Railroad, twelve miles north of Grand Junction.

AT NASHVILLE, TENN., WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1866, will be sold the following described Rolling stock, all of five feet gauge, and in good running order, viz.:—

One (1) Locomotive Engine, Lyman & Souther, builders.
Eighteen (18) Locomotive Engines, R. Norris & Sons, builders.
One (1) Locomotive Engine, Rodgers' L. and M. Works, builders.
One (1) Locomotive Engine, Swinbourn & Smith, builders.
One (1) Locomotive Tender.
Two Hundred (200) Flat and Box Cars, more or less.
Same time and place:—
Five (5) Locomotive Engines, unserviceable.
Boilers and Running Gears for Two (2) Dummy Engines, unserviceable.
Five (5) Spans (150 feet each) McCallum's Truss Bridge.
Two (2) Spans Bridge (50 feet each).
One Hundred and Thirty-three (133) perch of first and second-class Cut Stone, comprising foundation of Round House.

Will also be sold on above-mentioned dates at MEMPHIS and NASHVILLE, the balance of MILITARY RAILROAD PROPERTY remaining undisposed of at that time.

Sales will commence at each place at 10 o'clock A. M., and continue until all the property is disposed of.

TERMS OF SALE—Cash, in Government funds; or when purchased by railroad companies, on credit (if desired) of not exceeding two years, payable in monthly instalments with interest at the rate of 7·30 per cent. per annum, secured by bond satisfactory to the Government for double the amount of the property purchased.

Full descriptions of the Engines can be obtained on application to Captain S. R. HAMILL, A. Q. M., Nashville, Tennessee.

F. J. CRILLY,
1 15 25t Brevet Major and A. Q. M., U. S. A.

WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION, AT the NEW YORK Ordnance Agency, No. 45 WORTH Street, at 11 o'clock A. M. on the 25th of January, 1866, the following lots of DRUGS and MEDICINES, property of the United States, viz:—

25 gallons Alcohol,
534 pounds Aloes, Bonaria, and Barbadoes,
79½ pounds Alum,
30 pounds Ammonia,
339 bottles Ammonia,
59 gallons Arnica,
127 pounds Assafœtida,
336½ pounds Blue Vitriol,
423 bottles British Oil,
167 1-16 pounds Calomel,
237 pounds Cantharides,
1440¾ pounds Castile Soap,
200 pounds Simple Cerate,
73½ pounds Sulphate Copper,
114½ pounds Copperas,
200 pounds Epsom Salts,
66½ bottles Sulphuric Ether,
185 pounds Ground Flaxseed,
296 quarts Spirits Turpentine,
123¼ pounds Ground Ginger,
1318¾ pounds Glauber Salts,
26 bottles Tincture Iodine,
829½ pounds Lard,
77 gallons Laudanum,
40½ pounds Acetate Lead,
247 pounds Mercurial Ointment,
1553 bottles Mustang Liniment,
151½ quarts Spirits Nitre,
106 quarts Castor Oil,
88 quarts Sweet Oil,
1828 bottles Opodeldoc,
60 pounds Chlorate Potash,
697¾ pounds Rosin,
788½ pounds Sulphur,
89 pounds Tobacco—Plug,
76¾ pounds Sulphate Zinc,

Aniseed, Antimony, Aquafortis, Arnica flowers, Arrow root, Balsam of Copaiba, Fir Basilicon and Rosin Ointments, Bicarb. Soda, Borax, Buckthorn Sirup, Chloroform, Condition Powders, Corrosive Sublimate, Cream Tartar, Glycerine, Gilman's and Fowell's Liniments, Caustic, Mustard, Nutgalls, Croton Oil, Farriers' and Gargling Oils, Oils of Cloves, Juniper, Origanum, Rosemary, Sassafras and Spike, Peppermint, Tartar Emetic, Cayenne Pepper, Wormwood and Yellow Root.

Terms—Cash, United States currency. The stores will be bid in if the interests of the Government should render it necessary. Catalogues can be had on application.

S. CRISPIN, Brevet Colonel U. S. A.,
1 15 9t Captain of Ordnance.

SALE OF GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS.
CUYLER HOSPITAL, GERMANTOWN, PHILADELPHIA.
OFFICE ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER,
PHILADELPHIA DEPOT,
TWELFTH and GIRARD Streets,
January 20, 1866.

Will be sold at Public Auction, on account of the United States, at CUYLER HOSPITAL, Germantown, Philadelphia, on SATURDAY, January 27, 1866, at 11 o'clock A. M., all the buildings belonging to the Government, known as Cuyler Hospital, as follows:—

17 Frame Buildings containing about 16,709 feet of Flooring Boards, 189,840 feet of Tongued Boards, 41,390 feet of Rough Boards, 4144 feet of Shelving Boards, 189,740 feet of Hemlock Scantling.

Also, Wooden Wash Troughs, Upright Boilers, Tin Boilers, Iron Range, Brick Oven, Flag Staff, Iron Hoisting Machine, Iron Wash Stands, Wooden Wash Stands, Office Desk, Sentry Boxes, Iron Soil Containers, Iron Hoppers, Iron Sinks, 7500 Bricks, 10 Doors, 6 Sash, 2 Cedar Tanks, one holding 1000 gallons, the other 2500 gallons. A lot of Gas Pipe and Fixtures (assorted sizes), Galvanized Iron Water Pipe, Lead Pipe, Brass Bibb, Hose, and Stop Cocks (assorted sizes).

Plans and specifications of the property can be seen upon application at this office.

The property must be removed within twenty (20) days from day of sale.

Terms—Cash in Government Funds.

By order of Colonel William W. McKim, Chief Quartermaster, Philadelphia Depot.

HENRY W. JANES,
Captain and Assistant Quartermaster, Brevet Major U. S. Army. 1 20 6t

LARGE SALE OF CONDEMNED CLOTHING, CAMP AND GARRISON EQUIPAGE.
CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
DEPOT OF WASHINGTON,
WASHINGTON, D. C., January 13, 1866.

Will be sold at public auction, under the direction of Captain D. G. Thomas, M. S. K., at the Government Warehouse, corner of Seventeenth and H streets, Washington, D. C., on MONDAY, January 29, 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M., a large lot of condemned Clothing, etc., consisting of

Drums,
Sashes,
Books,
Jackets,
Blankets,
Bedsacks,
Leggings,
Havelocks,
Cap Covers,
Rubber Blankets,
Rubber Ponchos,
Axes,
Pickaxes,
Hatchets,
Spades,
Shovels,
Kettles,
Knapsacks,
Haversacks,
Hospital Tents,
Wall Tents,
Sibley Tents,
Common Tents,
Flags,
Coats,
Caps,
Pack Saddles,
Vests,
Trowsers,
Shirts,
Turbans,
Etc. Etc.

The sale will be continued from day to day until the stores are sold.

The stores must be removed within five days from date of sale.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds.

D. H. RUCKER,
Brevet Major-General and Chief Quartermaster,
1 15 12t Depot of Washington.

GOVERNMENT SALES.

LARGE SALE OF CONDEMNED ORDNANCE AND ORDNANCE STORES.
Will be sold at Public Auction at Fort Monroe Arsenal, Old Point Comfort, Va., on THURSDAY, the 8th day of February, 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M., a large quantity of stores, consisting in part of the following articles, viz:—

400 Field, Siege, and Sea Coast Cannon; wrought and cast-iron, smooth-bore and Rifled of calibres varying from three to eleven inches, including 22 Cast Iron Guns unfinished.
86 Mortars—Cast Iron—12 pounder, 24-pounder, 8-inch, and 10-inch.
28,326 Shot, Shell, Spherical Case, Grape and Canister for smooth-bore and Rifle Guns, of Calibres varying from 10-pounder to 10-inch.
482 Breech-loading Carbines, "Burnside's," "Merrill's," "Maynard's," and "North's"—new and repaired.
340 Muskets and Rifles, United States manufacture, new and repaired.
604 Foreign Rifles, "Austrian," Calibre 54, new and repaired.
17 Smooth-bore Pistols—Calibre 54, new.
162 Breech-loading Carbines "Burnside's," "Merrill's," "Sharp's," and "Starr's."
27 Rifles—"Henry's" and Spencer's."
1582 Muskets and Rifles—United States, and Foreign manufacture of various calibres.
525 Revolvers—"Colt's," "Remington's," and "Lefaucheux." Calibres 44 and 36.
1072 Sabres and Swords.
6,444,000 Rounds of Ball Cartridges for Carbines, Muskets, Rifles, and Pistols.
A large lot of Artillery Implements and Equipments.
A large lot of Infantry and Cavalry Accoutrements and Horse Equipments.
A lot of Rope, Paulins, Buckets, Rings, etc., together with a large quantity of Smiths' and Carpenters' Tools.

Samples of Small Arms can be seen at Fort Monroe Arsenal and at the United States Ordnance Agency,
No. 45 WORTH Street,
New York City.

Thirty days will be allowed for the removal of heavy Ordnance; and all other stores will be required to be removed within ten days from date of sale.

Terms of sale—Cash.

T. G. BAYLOR,
Capt. of Ordnance and Bvt. Colonel, U. S. A.,
1 17 t27 Commanding.

GOVERNMENT SALE.
EXTENSIVE SALE OF DRY GOODS, BEDDING, ETC., IN ORIGINAL PACKAGES.
Will be sold at Auction, at the Medical Purveyor's Warehouse, No. 17 MARKET Street, Nashville, on TUESDAY, February 6, 1866.

BEDDING.
2,000 Hair Mattresses, jointed.
15,000 Hair Pillows.
47,000 Bed Ticks.
22,000 Counterpanes, Linen and Marseilles.
20,000 Mosquito Bars.
51,000 Pillow Cases.
45,000 Pillow Ticks.
80,000 Sheets, Linen and Cotton.
CLOTHING.
42,000 Shirts.
40,000 Drawers.
25,000 Dressing Gowns.
19,000 Socks.
10,000 Slippers.
10,000 Night-caps.
SUNDRIES.
34,000 Towels, full size, huckaback.
17,000 Roller-towels, crash.
1,000 Napkins.
2,000 yards Red Flannel.
2,400 yards Gutta Percha Cloth.
4,000 Gutta Percha Blankets.
1,000 India Rubber Cushions and Pillows.
1,000 Canvas Hammocks.
1,000 Canvas Blanket Cases.
10,000 pounds Oakum and Tow.
Cotton Bats, Cotton Wadding, Tape, etc.

A small portion of the foregoing articles are second hand, and will be sold separately. The greater part are new and in original packages. Catalogues may be had on application.

ROBERT FLETCHER,
Surgeon and Bvt. Colonel U. S. Vols.,
1 15 18t Medical Purveyor U. S. A.

LARGE SALE OF CONDEMNED QUARTERMASTER STORES, CLOTHING, CAMP AND GARRISON EQUIPAGE, AT ALEXANDRIA, VIRGINIA.
CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
DEPOT OF WASHINGTON,
WASHINGTON, D. C., January 5, 1866.

Will be sold at Public Auction, at Alexandria, Virginia, under the direction of Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel J. G. C. Lee, A. Q. M., on THURSDAY, January 25, 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M., a large lot of condemned Quartermaster's Stores, Clothing, etc., as follows:—

Shirts,
Jackets,
Coats, Caps,
Tents,
Flags,
Wagons,
Carts,
Ambulances,
Spring Wagons,
Iron Axles,
Chains,
Army Range,
Wheelbarrows,
Drugs,
Tables,
Desks,
Chairs,
Letter Presses,
Halters,
Hames,
Harness,
Hammers,
Chisels,
Vices,
Saws,
Axes,
Shovels,
Paulins,
Hose,
Grain Separator,
Cauldrons,
Argand Burners,
Manilla Rope,
Curled Hair,
Sheepskins,
Deer Hides,
Cast, Wrought, and Scrap Iron,
Cast and Spring Steel,
Grain Sacks, etc.

Together with a large lot of secondhand Lumber, consisting of

Flooring,
Scantling,
4-4 Common Culls,
Ship Knees.

The stores must be removed within five days from date of sale.

The sale will be continued from day to day until the whole of the property is sold.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds.

D. H. RUCKER,
Bvt. Maj. Gen. and Chief Quartermaster,
1 6 16t Depot of Washington.

SALE OF SURPLUS GOVERNMENT MULES, ALL GOOD AND SERVICEABLE.
OFFICE OF ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER,
WILMINGTON, Del., January 2, 1866.

Will be sold at public auction, at Wilmington, Delaware, on
Friday, the 5th of January.
Friday, the 12th of January.
Friday, the 19th of January.
Friday, the 26th of January.
Four hundred good and serviceable mules.
One hundred on each day of sale.

The particular attention of purchasers is called to the excellent quality of these mules, being of good size, in good condition, kind and gentle, and well broke to harness, being the surplus team mules of Washington Depot.

Animals sold singly.
Sale to commence at 10 A. M.
Terms—Cash, in United States currency.

By order of Brevet Brigadier-General James A. Ekin, in charge First Division Q. M. G. O.

C. H. GALLAGHER,
1 3 20t Captain and A. Q. M.

GOVERNMENT SALES.—
SALE OF RESERVED HORSES.
QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., December 12, 1865.

The Quartermaster General of the Army directs that all Government Horses now at Giesboro, D. C., be sold to the highest bidders.

Sales will, therefore, take place at GIESBORO, D. C., beginning on THURSDAY NEXT, DECEMBER 14, 1865, and continuing on each TUESDAY and THURSDAY thereafter, until all are disposed of.

A Boat will leave the Sixth street wharf every hour on the days of sale.

These Horses have been carefully selected, and are superior to any heretofore offered for sale.

Animals will be sold singly.
Sales to commence at 10 o'clock A. M.
Terms—Cash in United States currency.

JAMES A. EKIN,
Brevet Brigadier-General in charge
1 4 t31 First Division Q. M. G. O.

SALE OF SERVICEABLE QUARTERMASTER STORES.
CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
DEPOT OF WASHINGTON,
WASHINGTON, D. C., January 1, 1866.

Will be sold at Public Auction, under the direction of Brevet Colonel C. H. Tompkins, Quartermaster at LINCOLN DEPOT, Washington, D. C., on TUESDAY, January 23, 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M., a large lot of QUARTERMASTER STORES, consisting of Iron Boilers, Sweat Collars, Horse Covers, Hose Carriages, Hammers, Hay Knives, Fire Hose, Neck Straps and Chains, Travelling-forge, Limbers, Branding Irons, Irons, Iron Picket Posts, etc.

The stores must be removed within five days from date of sale.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds.

D. H. RUCKER,
Bvt. Maj.-Gen. and Chief Quartermaster,
1 3 17t Depot of Washington.

Evening Telegraph

Is published every afternoon (Sundays excepted) at No. 108 S. Third street. Price, Three Cents Per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents Per Week, payable to the Carrier, and mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars Per Annum; One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

To insure the Insertion of Advertisements in all of our Editions, they must be forwarded to our office not later than 10 o'clock each Morning.

MONDAY, JANUARY 22, 1866.

The Sunday Question.

NO GOOD citizen can regard with indifference the controversy that is now going on in this community with reference to what is commonly termed the "Sunday Question." The issue is between those who would preserve the sacredness of the first day of the week, or the Christian Sabbath, as a "holy" day, of Divine appointment, for the physical and spiritual welfare of mankind, and those who would divest it of all religious importance and obligation, and treat it only as a season for sensual recreation and enjoyment.

In such a contest we can have no hesitation as to which side all truly wise and virtuous citizens should choose, and it is our purpose to stand squarely and firmly on that ground on which we should wish to be found in the last day, and at the judgment-seat of Him who said that "the Son of man is Lord also of the Sabbath." In matters of purely worldly concern, men are apt to form their opinions and determine their course of action in obedience to motives of prejudice, passion, or interest. But when they are required to make up their minds and regulate their conduct in reference to things of God's ordination, which not only bear with vital effect on the temporal well-being of society, but immediately concern every individual soul in its relations to God and eternity, the ordinary considerations which govern human opinion and action should be allowed no influence whatever.

The "Sunday question" need not and should not be complicated by the discussion of any particular violations of the Sabbatical law, or assaults upon particular individuals who may be regarded as violating the sanctity of the Sabbath. Such a course only arouses opposition which otherwise would not exist, and strengthens an essentially bad cause by enlisting in its defense all that numerous class of people who are ever ready to sink even their moral convictions in order to help a man, or party of men, whom they are led to regard as the object of persecution.

There is a higher and broader ground on which the character of God's day, and the duty of Christians in relation to it, may be and should be treated. The public mind must be convinced that the day is consecrated by Divine law not only to rest from all unnecessary worldly labor, but to special religious worship; that it was intended not simply to refresh the body, but to refresh and edify the soul; that men were not merely to cease from manual toil on one day in seven, for the purpose of physical health, but to so release their minds also from temporal cares as to allow them free and full contemplation of those affairs and responsibilities which reach beyond this life; that God kindly and mercifully appointed one day in every week in which He relieved His fallen creatures from the curse of labor, in order that they might thereby better employ and qualify themselves, under and in virtue of His grace, through the sacrifice and mediation of His only Son, to finally escape the penalty of eternal death.

There is, therefore, a fatal heresy in the idea now preached by the advocates of a French Sunday—a Sunday that is devoted only and altogether to sensualism. They suppose that the time was only meant for corporeal relaxation and repose, and that it may be spent just as each person pleases to spend it, according to his particular wishes and views to that end. If that theory were adopted, every American Sabbath would be a saturnalia. We should have our cities and rural districts converted into scenes of confusion and tumultuous dissipation and debauchery, regulated only by men's tastes and passions for what they might variously conceive to be the best mode of recreating their bodies and amusing their minds. If such libertinism were once sanctioned by law, it certainly would not stop with the running of city passenger cars on Sunday, or any other like innovation on the usual and time-honored observance of the day. Once educate the people of this country to believe that the Sabbath is a day for physical rest only, for fun and for frolic, for any pastime whatever that individual inclination might prefer, and we would inevitably convert the Lord's Day into a jubilee of the Devil. When a false doctrine is fairly planted in the popular mind, there is no telling what fruit it will bring forth. It may seem very right or very innocent to make some apparently slight innovations on our established notions as respects the nature and character of the Christian Sabbath. Those who would invade its ancient sanctity talk very glibly about enabling the laboring classes to go into the country and recreate themselves every seventh day in the green fields, and all that. And in order to enforce the argument which they address to the purely selfish and personal affections of men, they tell us that Christ said the "Sabbath was made for man, and not man for the Sabbath." But they grossly misinterpret the meaning of the quotation. It was never intended to convey the idea that mankind were to use the Sabbath immorally, much less irreligiously. It was never intended that the day reserved by Supreme wisdom and love for saving the body from exhausting toil, should be used for the destruction of the soul. The health and amusement of a people should not be undervalued. But their morality is of far greater consequence, both to society, and to themselves as immortal beings, than anything that concerns only their physical condition. We can appreciate, as fully as others, the benefit of fresh air and exercise; the advantage of getting out into the country and "looking up through Nature to Nature's God." That is all very fine. It smacks of humanity. It appeals directly to the human heart. But if the whole mass of our population could be carried into the suburbs by means of a cheap conveyance, we seriously doubt whether the excursionists would be more profited in health or in morals than they would be if compelled to stay at home. At all events, until society can be perfectly assured that the turning of the Christian Sabbath into a common holiday for popular diversion and enjoyment will not result in the moral depravation of the people, and the consequent undermining of the very foundations of government, our Legislature should be careful how they make the least concession to those who are seeking to obtain a relaxation of the "Sunday law" of the State. The smallest opening of the gate restraining the flood of popular license might be fatal. It is not possible to foresee to what fearful lengths the tide, once loosed, would flow. Firmly held in check, it can do no harm. But grant it one inch of vent, and it may break down all barriers, and inundate the whole land.

It is not, therefore, in any particular innovation on the usual observance of the Sabbath that danger lies, or against which the community is concerned to array itself. The sale of liquors, the publishing of papers, and the running of city passenger cars on Sunday, are one and all regarded by the religious community as violations of the Sabbath. But it is not against them specifically that objection and opposition should be made. Those who defend the sacredness of the Lord's Day ought not to assail particular violations or violators of the Sabbath, but determine to maintain the religious character of the day generally, and and on the broad principle of universal moral duty and social policy. This course would be far more effectual than that which provokes the selfish resentment of special classes and interests; and we therefore commend the friends of the Sabbath to defend their cause on its own broad intrinsic merits, rather than engage in a direct warfare against specific abuses and particular offenders.

The Capital of the Southern Steamship Company.

IF the investment of six hundred thousand dollars in steamers to the South will be profitable, the investment of a million would be better. The first sum is the proposed capital of the company soon to be chartered, and is, we have no doubt, sufficient to establish one first-class line to the chief ports of the South But it is not in proportion to the wealth of the city and her commercial interests. We accept the present subscription as an evidence of a renewed spirit of enterprise. It is a noble beginning, but it would be folly to consider it a satisfactory conclusion of the great work our merchants have begun.

One million of dollars, promptly subscribed, will at once place Philadelphia on an equality with her commercial rivals. It will enable the company to build or buy steamers unsurpassed for speed, strength, and size by any in the country, and will give it the great advantage of a capital sufficient to meet any emergency, and use any opportunity. Philadelphia, in undertaking such a work, should employ all her resources; and one million of dollars is but a moderate price to pay for the immeasurable benefits of direct communication with the Southern ports. We are informed that the $600,000 are nearly subscribed, and that the company will soon be ready to begin active operations. This is not the time for the committee to abandon their labors. The success they have met should inspire greater energy, for if six hundred thousand dollars can be raised in a few weeks to establish these lines, certainly four hundred thousand more can be obtained to increase their power and usefulness. It will be a proud day when the first steamer leaves Philadelphia for Wilmington or New Orleans, for from it will be dated a new commercial era for the city.

Governor Worth.

THE message of Governor WORTH, of North Carolina, is one of those plain, practical, common sense documents which can be understood by everybody, and is not an attempt by unmeaning verbiage to cover up a want of idea and a total lack of valuable suggestion. The Governor plainly states that the time has come when every State must prove its unquestionable loyalty, and the sooner measures are taken for this object the better it will be for all concerned. The best policy for the States lately in insurrection is to make the best of their bargain, and submit to the decrees of fate. The rebellious citizens of the South are hopelessly overthrown, and prudence dictates that they should succumb as gracefully as circumstances will permit. Governor WORTH's advice is most opportune, and we hope it will be acted upon. No good can possibly grow out of a conflict with the national authorities, and perhaps much harm may accrue to individuals if a contumacious spirit is exhibited by those lately in rebellion. The whole of President JOHNSON's course shows a determination on his part to see that the Federal authority shall be respected, and in this a loyal people will always sustain him. His closing sentence is one that may be profitably pondered by all who still indulge the vain hope of a future Southern Confederacy. He says:—

"I pray God a returning sense of patriotism and justice will ere long correct the prejudices of the time and carry out the wise system so successfully begun, and perfectly, so far as depended on executive authority, for the restoration of the States to a constitutional and harmonious Union, and that He will inspire all of us with the wisdom and disposition to do right."

HOW THE NEGRO SUFFRAGE BILL PASSED THE HOUSE.—The New York *Times* of this morning, in an editorial evidently penned by its editor, Hon. HENRY J. RAYMOND, the mouthpiece of the President in the House, explains the manner in which the recent bill extending the privileges of suffrage to the colored residents of the District of Columbia was passed; and the explanation, if true, is an evidence of how a minority can compel a majority to succumb to their views. It would seem that Judge KELLEY, after moving the bill in the House, discovered that the difference of opinion in the Union ranks on the propriety of its adoption would render a caucus action necessary.

The bill, therefore, went before a party caucus, in which, by a vote of two to one, it was decided to so modify it as to render a knowledge sufficient to read and write, and a property qualification, necessary before the African could be allowed to vote. In order that such an amendment be made, it was essential that it should be recommitted to the Judiciary Committee. When, however, the House met and the motion to refer was made, the Radicals—so says conservative RAYMOND—voted with the Democrats, and defeated its recommitment. The question was then submitted either to oppose the extension *in toto*, or else to vote for the unmodified bill.

The members of the party preferred the former, and hence the bill passed in its most radical form. The Raymond faction are evidently sore over the result, and design to kill the bill by securing the veto of the Executive. The New York *Times* thus makes a bid in in that direction when it says:—

"It is well enough to bear in mind, moreover, that President JOHNSON has never committed himself in any way to the principle of universal negro suffrage, either for the District of Columbia or for any State; and that is the principle which, if this bill passes the Senate, is to be presented for his approval. It is possible, therefore, to say the least, in our judgment, that President JOHNSON may withhold his signature from this bill. We distrust the expressions of confidence of his approval in which these gentlemen somewhat ostentatiously indulge. In these days of difficulty and danger—when the peace now dawning may be dispersed by tempests still more terrible than that whose frightful fury still sounds in our ears, we cannot look upon indifference to the fate of the Union party as consistent with love for the Union or devotion to the welfare of our common country. *This is not the time when new issues can be forced upon the nation, without imminent danger of reopening those the nation has just decided.*"

As the sympathy existing between Mr. RAYMOND and the President is known to be perfect, the utterances of the *Times*, therefore, have a value which they would not under other circumstances possess.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, }
Monday, January 22, 1866. }

The Stock Market was very dull and irregular this morning, there being very little disposition to operate. Government bonds continue quiet, with sales of 7·30s at 98¾; 103½ was bid for 6s of 1881; 103 for old 5-20s; and 93 for 10-40s.

City loans are unchanged. New City 6s sold at 92½.

The steamship *Asia*, at Halifax, brings London advices to the 6th of January. The Bank of England, in consequence of a continued drain of gold, has put up the rate of interest to 8 per cent. The Bank of Holland has also advanced its rate to 6½ per cent. The quotations for 5-20s was 64½; Erie, 56½@57; and Illinois Central, 76½@77¼. Satterthwaite's Circular of the evening of the 3d says:—

"Since our last, the market for American securities, as usual at this time of the year, has been very inactive. On higher quotations from New York, 5-20s have improved nearly $1, closing at 65¼@65½."

Railroad shares are the most active on the list. Catawissa preferred sold at 41½; Pennsylvania Railroad at 55¼, an advance of ¼; Reading at 50¼, no change; Minehill at 54½; North Pennsylvania at 30@30¼, an advance of 1¼; and Lehigh Valley at 61½. 112 was bid for Camden and Amboy: 30½ for Little Schuylkill; 53½ for Norristown; 27 for Elmira common; 38 for preferred do.; 28½ for Catawissa common; 20½ for Philadelphia and Erie; and 45 for Northern Central.

City Passenger Railroad shares continue inactive. Hestonville sold at 36¾@37¼. 71 was bid for Second and Third; 52 for Tenth and Eleventh; 32 for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 26 for Girard College; and 10 for Ridge Avenue.

Bank shares are in good demand for investment at full prices. North America sold at 200; and Farmers' and Mechanics' at 122. 136½ was bid for Philadelphia; 90 for Northern Liberties; 50 for Commercial; 28½ for Mechanics'; 90 for Kensington; 50 for Penn Township; 52 for Girard: 70 for Western; 61 for City; 62 for Corn Exchange; and 54 for Union.

In Canal shares there is nothing doing. 21½ was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common. 28½ for preferred ditto; 53½ for Lehigh Navigation; 8½ for Susquehanna Canal; and 31 for Delaware Division.

Oil shares are quiet at about former rates. Ocean sold at 16@16½; Dalzell at 2¼; and McElrath at 1⅞@2.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD.

$350 Sch Val 6s, 82. 75½	100 sh Ocean......... 16½
$1500 U S 7·30s June. 98¾	200 sh do.......... 16
$200 City 6s, new... 92½	300 sh do. lts..b30 16¼
$5000 Un Can bs.... 25	200 sh do 16
$1000 Cam & Am. 89. 88½	200 sh do.....b30 16¼
500 sh Clinton Coal.. 1¼	50 sh Reading...... 50¼
400 sh Cata pf. lts,... 41½	40 sh Minehill...lots 54½
200 sh do .lots..b5 41½	100 sh N Pa R..s30wn 30
100 sh Dalzell........ 2¼	200 sh do.....b60 30¼
3 sh Long Is...... 35	200 sh do...s30wn 30
100 sh Hestonv..b30 37¼	30 sh Lehigh Val. lts 61½
300 sh Junct'n.b30.1 1-16	2 sh F and M. Bk.122
9 sh Penna R...lots 55¼	40 sh Bk of Kty lots 96½

SALES AT PUBLIC STOCK BOARD TO-DAY.
Reported by F. T. Walton, No. 208 S. Fourth street.

FIRST CALL.

100 sh Reading...b30 50¾	100 sh Sug Ck Devb5 1¼
100 sh Maple Shade.4·10	100 sh Corn Plt...b5.1·05

PHILAD'A GOLD EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

10½ A. M...............139¼	12 M...................139¼
11 A. M...............139¼	1 P. M.................139½

Market dull.

HARPER, DURNEY & Co. quote as follows:—

	Buying.	Selling.
American Gold..........................	139	139¼
American Silver, ¼s and ½s............	133	134
American Silver Dimes and Half Dimes	128	129
Pennsylvania Currency	40	¼
New York Exchange.....................	1-20	par.

We call attention to the advertisement in to-day's paper of the North American Insurance Company, No. 232 Walnut street. Incorporated 1794; charter perpetual; capital, $500,000, Frederick Steeb has removed from No. 30 South Third street to Nos. 10 and 12 South Third street, above, where he will continue the Stock and Exchange business.

—The New York *Tribune* this morning says:—"Money is abundant at 5 per cent. on call, but tenders under the advanced rates in London and upon the Continent are looking for higher terms. The passage of the Loan act, a funding scheme of the Secretary of the Treasury, is also waited for, and is expected to give new life to the Money market. Next month the Spring trade will commence moderately, and produce a demand for capital, which, in connection with the funding scheme and the disturbance in money abroad, will give financial affairs in Wall street more spirit, and advance the rate of interest. In commercial paper there is no change, and the extremes are 7@15 per cent."

—The people of Maryland have caught the railroad mania, and in nearly every section the idea has suddenly arisen that the State could be vastly benefited not only by the immediate construction of local lines, but by having extended routes to the North and West start from the National capital and pass through the State. Among the new projects is the Metropolitan Railroad which will start from the borders of the District of Columbia and run to the Pennsylvania line, trusting to chance for connections. Another is a road from Washington to Point Lookout. The grandest idea, however, is to authorize a company, to be called the Washington, Frederick, and Lake Erie Railroad Company, which, with the assistance of Congress and the Legislatures of Pennsylvania and New York, are to build a road from Washington city to some point on Lake Erie.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

MONDAY, January 22.—Cloverseed of fine quality is in fair demand at $7·75@8 12½ ⅌ bushel, but inferior is not wanted, and can be disposed of only at comparatively low rates. Timothy is dull and prices are nominal. Flaxseed is selling in small lots at $3·15.

No. 1 Quercitron Bark is steady at $32 50 ⅌ ton, but there is not much demand.

We have to record a continuance of the dull and unsatisfactory state of the Flour Market noted from day to day from some time past, and prices of the low grades of spring Wheat are drooping; there is no demand for shipment, and the only sales reported were a few hundred barrels for the supply of the home trade at $7@7·75 for superfine; $8@8 50 for extras; $8 50@9 for Northwestern extra family; $9·50@10 50 for Pennsylvania and Ohio do do; and at higher rates for fancy brands, according to quality. In Rye Flour very little doing; small sales have been made at $5 50. No sales of Corn Meal have been reported.

The Wheat Market is as dull as ever, but prices remain without essential change In the absence of sales to any extent we quote inferior and prime red at $1 80@2·25, and white at $2·40@2 70. Nothing doing in Rye. We quote at 90c.@$1·00 for Southern and Pennsylvania. Corn is fairly active, and prices have again declined. Sales of 7000 bushels yellow at 75c. in the cars and from store. Oats are unchanged. 3000 bushels sold at 50@51c.

Whisky is held firmly, with small sales of Pennsylvania and Ohio at $2 27@2·28.

Philadelphia Cattle Market.

MONDAY, JANUARY 22.

The Cattle Market is dull this week, and prices rather lower. About 2300 head arrived and sold at from 16@17c. for extra; 14@15½c. for fair to good; and 11@13c. ⅌ lb. for common, as to quality. The following are the particulars of the sales:—

148 head	Shomberg & Frank, Western, 13@16.
11 "	Sturm & Co., Chester county, 14@15.
50 "	Dryfoos & Brother, Western, 13½@15½.
115 "	J. A. Chain & Bro., Pennsylvania, 6@8 gross.
95 "	H. Chain, Western, 6¾@7½ gross
110 "	Martin Fuller & Co., Western, 11@16.
90 "	J. S. Kirk, Chester county, 14½@16
70 "	P. Hathaway, Western, 14@16.
82 "	P. McFillen, Western, 13@15½.
50 "	A. Christy & Bro., Western, 14@15.
25 "	A. Kennedy, Pennsylvania, 14@16
30 "	Jones McClese, Western 14@15½.
131 "	J. McFillen, Western, 14@16.
150 "	E. S. McFillen, Western, 14@16.
115 "	Ullman & Bochman, Western, 15@16.
150 "	Mooney & Smith, Ohio, 14@17.
38 "	Mooney & Bro., Western, 7@7½ gross.
31 "	J. & J. Frank, Western, 10@13.
85 "	Owen Smith, Western, 14@17.

Sheep are dull, and lower; 8000 head arrived and sold at 6½@7½ ⅌ lb. gross for fair to good fat Sheep.

Cows are unchanged; 150 head sold at $40@80 for Springers and $45@95 ⅌ head for Milch Cows

Hogs—Prices are rather better; 2600 head sold at the different yards at from $13@14 50 the 100 lbs. net.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL UNION CLUB, No. 1105 CHESNUT Street.
PHILADELPHIA, January 13, 1866.

The Annual Meeting of the Club and the election of officers thereof to serve for the ensuing year, will be held on MONDAY EVENING, February 5, at 7 o'clock.

Members cannot vote or be eligible to office unless their dues for the current year are paid.

Members whose dues for the current year are not paid by the 1st of April next will, after that date, be denied the privilege of the house until payment is made.

Members who are indebted to the Club for one or two years' subscriptions are hereby notified that unless the same is paid by the 1st of March next they will be expelled, and such action shall be reported.

A member desiring to resign must do so in writing, and on the payment of all dues, including the present year, his resignation will be accepted

The Secretary will be in constant attendance at the Club to receive payment.

By order of the Executive Committee.
1 22 3t JOHN E. ADDICKS, Chairman.

THERE WILL BE A UNION TEMPERANCE MEETING in connection with the first Anniversary of the Union Reform Association, in the Church of the Epiphany, CHESNUT Street, above Fifteenth street, THIS (Monday) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Bishop SIMPSON, President of the Society will make the opening address. Rev. ALBERT BARNES, and Rev. Drs. EDWARDS, KENNARD, MARSH, NEWTON, TALMAGE, and others, will take part in the exercises The public are respectfully invited to attend. 1t

SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' FAIR IN AID OF THE HOME.

A Meeting of the members of the Executive Committee will be held on TUESDAY MORNING, the 23d inst., at 12 o'clock noon at No. 308 WALNUT Street (up stairs), office of the Chairman.
WILLIAM D. LEWIS, Chairman Ex. Com.
CHARLES S. OGDEN, Secretary. 1 20 2t

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the Wirt County Burning Spring and Standing Stone Oil Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 110 S. FOURTH Street, city of Philadelphia, on MONDAY, February 5th, 1866, at 4 o'clock P. M. 1t

E. H. THARP,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
LAW AND COLLECTION OFFICE,
No. 128 S. SIXTH STREET

Debts promptly collected in any City or Town of the United States
COMPETENT AND RELIABLE CORRESPONDENTS EVERYWHERE. 11?

HOUSE OF REFUGE.—APPLICATIONS for the situation of Matron of the White Department of the House of Refuge will be received by the undersigned until the 25th instant.
JAMES J. BARCLAY,
Chairman of the Com. Dis. and Ed.,
1 17 wfm3t No. 3 Athenæum Building.

TO BRING CROWDS OF BUYERS TO your store use the facilities of
HELFENSTEIN'S
EXCELSIOR PRINTING ROOMS,
No. 439 CHESNUT Street.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE:—Containing nearly 300 pages, and 130 fine Plates and Engravings of the Anatomy of the Human Organs in a State of Health and Disease, with a Treatise on Early Errors, its Deplorable Consequences upon the Mind and Body, with the Author's Plan of Treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition Sent free of postage to any address, on receipt of 25 cents in stamps or postal currency, by addressing Dr. LA CROIX No. 31 MAIDEN Lane, Albany, N. Y.

The author may be consulted upon any of the diseases upon which his book treats either *personally* or by *mail*, and medicines sent to any part of the world. 11 8 6m

FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK.
PHILADELPHIA, January 12, 1866.

At an election held on the 10th of January 1866, the following named Stockholders were elected Directors of this Bank:—

S. A. MERCER,
EDWIN M. LEWIS,
JOHN ASHHURST,
ANTHONY J. ANTELO,
BENJAMIN A. FARNHAM,
JAMES R. CAMPBELL,
FRANCIS TETE.
WILLIAM M. FARR,
LINDLEY SMYTH,
WILLIAM H. MERRICK,
WM. H. WOODWARD,
RICHARD C. DALE
PEMBERTON S. HUTCHINSON.

And at a meeting of the Directors this day, S. A. MERCER, Esq., was unanimously re-elected President, and EDWIN M. LEWIS, Esq., Vice President
1 12 10t W. RUSHTON, JR., Cashier.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

CAPITAL $400,000.—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—In conformity with an Act of Assembly of April 5, 1842, this Company publish the following list of their Assets, viz.:

Mortgages, being all First Mortgages in the city of Philadelphia	$331,600·00
Bills Receivable	56,250·00
Real Estate	3,000 00
Schuylkill Navigation Company Loan	19,244·41
Camden and Amboy Company Loan	53,493·55
Chesapeake and Delaware Canal Loan	8,601 52
Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore R. R. Co., stock 479 shares	21,329·59
Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Loan	24,600 00
Pennsylvania Railroad Loan	10,000·00
do. do. Stock—300 shares	14,410·75
North Pennsylvania Railroad Loan	18,912·50
Harrisburg, Lancaster, etc., Railroad Loan	9,425·00
United States Loan, 6 per cent., 1881	20,000·00
do. do. do. 7-30	25,020 00
do. do. do. 7 30	56,000·80
do. do. do. 7-30 1868	10,000 00
do. do. do. 5-20 s	50,000 00
do. do. do. Deposit	35,000 00
Pennsylvania State Loan	20,000·00
Philadelphia City Sixes	41,854·00
Philadelphia City Fives	4,983·75
Cincinnati Sixes	4,632 50
Pittsburg Sixes	5,535·00
Philadelphia Bank, 224 shares	24,340·28
Western Bank, 720 shares	11,000·00
Girard Bank, 125 shares	6,600 00
Bank of North America, 100 shares	10,000 00
Franklin Fire Insurance Co., 30 shares	2,897·73
Manayunk Gas Company, 20 shares	998·84
Cash on hand	3,141·96
	$940,389 50

1 20 7t WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY,
JANUARY 8 1866.

The following gentlemen have been elected to serve for the ensuing year:—

PRESIDENT.
CHARLES E. SMITH.
MANAGERS.
H. P. McKEAN,
A. E. BORIE,
R. B. CABEEN,
J. B. LIPPINCOTT,
JOHN ASHHURST,
STEPHEN COLWELL.
TREASURER.
S. BRADFORD.
SECRETARY.
1 9 12t WILLIAM H. WEBB.

OFFICE OF THE HAZELTON RAILroad Company, No. 303 Walnut street
PHILADELPHIA, January 18 1866.

The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of SIX PER CENT., equal to THREE DOLLARS PER SHARE, payable to the Stockholders or their legal representatives, free from tax, at the Office of the Company, in Philadelphia, on and after February 1st next.

The transfer books will be closed until February 1st next.
ALEX. G. GAW,
1 19 3t Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 400 WALNUT Street.
PHILADELPHIA, January 18, 1866.

A Special Meeting of Stockholders of this Company will be held at this office on MONDAY, the 29th inst., at 12 o'clock M., to consider the expediency of increasing the capital stock of the Company.
1 19 8t F. R. STARR, President.

CORN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK, Financial Agent and Depositary of the United States.
PHILADELPHIA, January 16 1866.

At the election for Directors of the Corn Exchange National Bank, held the 9th inst., the following gentlemen were duly elected:—

ALEX. G. CATTELL,
ALEX. WHILLDIN
SAMUEL T. CANBY,
PHILIP F. MINGLE,
JOHN F. GROSS,
EDWARD C. KNIGHT.
DELL NOBLIT,
BENJ. B. CRAYCROFT,
HUGH CRAIG.
ROBERT ERVIEN,
JOSEPH LINDSEY,
H. W. CATHERWOOD,
JOSEPH W. BULLOCK

And at a meeting of the Directors to-day, ALEXANDER G. CATTELL, Esq., was unanimously re-elected President, and ALEXANDER WHILLDIN, Esq., Vice-President.
J. W. TORREY,
1 17 6t Cashier.

DINING-ROOM.—F. LAKEMEYER, CARTER'S Alley, would respectfully inform the Public generally that he has left nothing undone to make this place comfortable in every respect for the accommodation of guests. He has opened a large and commodious Dining-Room in the second story. His SIDEBOARD is furnished with BRANDIES, WINES, WHISKY, Etc., Etc., of SUPERIOR BRANDS. 11

JUST PUBLISHED—
By the Physicians of the
NEW YORK MUSEUM,
the Ninetieth Edition of their
FOUR LECTURES,
entitled—
PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE.
To be had free, for four stamps, by addressing Secretary New York Museum of Anatomy,
7 17 1y No. 618 BROADWAY, New York.

PERRY & CO.'S
STAR CLOTHING EMPORIUM,
No. 609 CHESNUT STREET,
ABOVE SIXTH.
Slightly Damaged Stock Closing Out
EXTREMELY LOW.

THE GREAT NEW ENGLAND REMEDY!—
DR. J. W. POLAND'S
WHITE PINE COMPOUND

Is now offered to the afflicted throughout the country, after having been proved by the test of eleven years, in the New England States, where its merits have become as well known as the tree from which, in part, it derives its virtues.

THE WHITE PINE COMPOUND CURES
Sore Throat, Colds, Coughs, Diptheria, Bronchitis, Spitting of Blood, and Pulmonary Affections generally.
It is a Remarkable Remedy for Kidney Complaints, Diabetes, Difficulty of Voiding Urine, Bleeding from the Kidneys and Bladder, Gravel, and other complaints.

Give it a trial if you would learn the value of a good and tried medicine. It is pleasant, safe, and sure.

Sold by druggists and dealers in medicine generally.
GEORGE W. SWETT, M. D., Proprietor,
1 22mwf3m BOSTON, Mass.

SOMETHING NEW.
Smoking, Chess, and Reading Rooms Combined.
PLEASANT RESORT FOR GENTLEMEN.
T. G. KORONY & Co.,
No. 1235 CHESNUT STREET.
TEA, COFFEE, CHOCOLATE, ETC., ALWAYS KEPT ON HAND.
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC NEWSPAPERS ALWAYS ON FILE.

Among which can be found:—
Punch
London Times (daily and weekly),
London Illustrated,
Bell's Life,
Manchester Clipper,
London Era,
London Society,
London Orchestra,
Fun,
Northern Whig,
Once-a-Week,
Athenæum,
Temple Bar,
Cornhill Magazine,
London Journal,
Garten Laube,
Kladderadatch,
Koiniche Zeitung,
Harper's Monthly,
Reader,
Army and Navy Journal.
LATEST RETURNS OF STOCKS. 1 22 mwslmrp

WANAMAKER & BROWN,

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

SCHOOL GEOGRAPHY
ON A NEW PLAN
JUST PUBLISHED,

PHYSICAL AND LOCAL GEOGRAPHY, in one Boo for Intermediate Classes. By JAMES MONTEITH, auth of the National Geographical Series, and a teacher large experience.

In the New Book, No. 4 of the Series, the subject presented

As a Science,

In such an easy, conversational style that the study made attractive and interesting.

The Illustrations, which are beautifully executed, hav been prepared as aids in actual teaching, according the

Object Method of Instruction.

The earth is presented to the mind of the learner wo derfully adapted by the Creator as a dwelling-place man; and, to that end, were created the ocean, cloud streams mountains, plains, valleys, ocean current winds, planets, and living creatures, which are all co sidered in regard to their

Origin, Influences, Mutual Rela tions, and their Uses to Mankind.

The work, although of a Scientific Nature, presenting

Facts, Principles, and Inferences

Is entirely free from burdensome detail and all technic terms which would perplex the young learner.

Throughout there is such a

Vividness of Instruction

That this book cannot but create a new interest in th study of this important branch in our schools, both publ and private.

In the LOCAL GEOGRAPHY, the Maps and Map Ex ercises are peculiarly adapted to each other and to th purposes of class recitation.

The Appendix contains the pronunciation and meani of Geographical names; also, an INDEX arranged as GENERAL REVIEW—a novel and valuable feature.

SOWER, BARNES & POTTS,
1 17wfm3t4p No. 37 N. THIRD Street, Philada.

THE LATE GREAT FIRE

IMMENSE BARGAINS OFFERED.

ROCKHILL & WILSON
PROPRIETORS OF THE
Brown Stone Clothing Hall,
Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT ST
HAVE THEIR STOCK OF GOODS
FOR
GENTLEMEN AND YOUTHS
Now Arranged and Ready for Sal
AT
ASTOUNDINGLY LOW PRICES,
WITH A VIEW TO CLOSING OU
THE GOODS
Rescued from the Late Conflagratio
AND OF PREPARING THEIR
SPRING STOCK
THE CUSTOMER DEPARTMEN
IS NOW UNDER WAY
ON THE SECOND FLOOR,
1 22 6t4p ENTRANCE ON CHESNUT ST

THE FIRST NATIONAL BAN
HAS REMOVED
During the erection of the new Bank buildi
TO 1 17 4
No. 305 CHESNUT STREE

ITALIAN MACCARON
AND VERMICELLI,
FRESH IMPORTED,
For sale by
JAMES R. WEBB,
1 15 lm WALNUT AND EIGHTH STREET

GREEN PEAS,
GREEN CORN,
FRESH PEACHES,
FRESH TOMATOES, PLUMS, Et
ALBERT C. ROBERTS,
DEALER IN FINE GROCERIES
9 22 4p COR. ELEVENTH AND VINE ST

THE ADVERTISER, WITH A CASH CAPITA of $20,000, and a Mercantile experience of 18 ye is desirous of purchasing, on the 1st of March or April, interest in some well established concern, either I porting, Manufacturing or Commission. None but parties who can offer a connection of doubted security need apply. Address with real name "VERITAS," at this Offic (Communications strictly confidential.) 1 20 2

SIXTH AND MARKET STS

OUR NEW YORK LETTER.

The Weather—Opera—Edwin Booth—Interesting Libel and Scan. Mag. Case—Receipts of Theatres—Records of Crime—The Mexican News, Etc.

Special Correspondence of The Evening Telegraph.

NEW YORK, January 22.

The weather here yesteday was extremely cold and to-day there is some difficulty met by the upper Brooklyn ferry-boats in getting through the floating ice. At daylight the mercury stood at ten degrees above zero.

The latest bit of scandal is to be found in the arrest, on Saturday, of George W. Matsell & Co., of the *Police Gazette*, on a charge of libel preferred by Mr. Alexander T. Stewart, the well-known importer and millionaire of this city. I send you the full particulars of the matter.

We are to have another season of opera here by Maretzek's company, to commence next week and continue for four weeks. *L'Africaine* and *L'Etoile du Nora* are announced.

Mr. Booth still draws tremendous houses in *Hamlet*. It will be withdrawn shortly. Mr. J. H. Taylor, Miss Rose Evtinge, and Miss Effie Germon will support him in *Ruy Blas* next Wednesday.

Here are the gross taxable returns made for the past six months by the various theatres of this city:—Winter Garden, $55,443; Wood's Minstrels, $22,210; Wallack's, $111,114; Olympic, $61,390; New Bowery, $42,633; Niblo's Garden, $169,939; Old Bowery, $44,192; Broadway, $50,798; American, $85,996.

There was considerable trouble on Saturday among the hide merchants and tanners, owing to the fact that the Custom House authorities here have received instructions from the Treasury Department at Washington to prevent the import of any hides supposed to be those of cattle which have died of the plague so long prevalent in Europe.

The case of Martin, the alleged Confederate hotel-burner, was argued before United States Commissioner Osborne, on Saturday, by Mr. Courtney on behalf of the Government, and by Mr. Larocque, counsel for the prisoner. The Commissioner reserved his decision as to the holding of Martin.

Still another counterfeit of the 25-cent fractional denomination made its appearance on Saturday at the redemption division of the Treasury Department at Washington, and was promptly rejected. Its general appearance was decidedly bad.

David Schiff and George Boyce, aged respectively twenty-four and twenty-seven, were arrested on Stanton street, on Saturday evening, on suspicion of being the persons who, on Friday last, in midday, robbed a messenger of the Farmers' and Citizens' Bank of Williamsburg, of eighteen thousand dollars in notes and checks, on the corner of Beekman and William streets. The prisoners are detained for examination at Police Headquarters, where they have been identified by the messenger. None of the stolen money has been recovered.

The outer door of a safe on the second floor of the steel warehouse Nos. 91 and 93 John street, was blown open by burglars about eight o'clock yesterday morning. The noise of the explosion attracted the police, who, on their arrival, found the rooms filled with smoke and burglarious implements strewn on the floor; but the burglars had fled, and without having succeeded in penetrating the inner safe door, and consequently without any booty.

Early yesterday morning two thieves effected an entrance to the sleeping-room of a man named Thomas Hearn, on the corner of Tenth avenue and Twenty-seventh street, and while one of them stood threateningly over Mr. Hearn with a large knife, the other packed up such portable valuables as the room contained, after which both scoundrels made their escape.

Business is dull here yet, but preparations are making for a very brisk spring trade. Gold may be quoted at 138½—nominal.

We are anxiously awaiting the arrival of three European steamers now due.

The news from Mexico this morning is deemed quite significant among our financial kings here.

FULTON.

LETTER FROM BALTIMORE.

Singular Coincidence—The Maryland Legislature—The Registry Law—Pardon of a Murderer, Etc. Etc.

Special Correspondence of The Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, January 21, 1866.

A most singular coincidence in reference to the case of Mrs. Grinder, who was executed at Pittsburg, on Friday last, for murder by poisoning, is the fact that one of her victims, Mrs. Caruthers, is the same name of an entire family of Caruthers, including father, mother, sons, and daughters, who were poisoned about fifty years ago in Carlisle, Pennsylvania, by a young girl named Rachel Clark, a domestic in the house of Mr. Caruthers.

If we are not mistaken, two, three, or more of the family died. Andrew Caruthers, an eminent lawyer of Carlisle, who had a very large practice and died a few years ago, it may be recollected, was very lame and much deformed, the muscles and sinews of his arms, hands, and legs being contracted and drawn up to a painful degree. This was the result of the poisoning referred to, from which he never recovered. It was alleged that jealousy caused the youthful murderess, who was represented as very handsome, to perpetrate the crime.

I have often seen notices in the public prints since the execution of Mrs. Surratt, and now, in commenting on that of Mrs. Grinder, that only a certain number of women have been hung in this country. The case of Rachel Clark, however, was always overlooked. She was publicly executed in Carlisle some fifty years ago. Her body was got possession of by Dr. Geddis, of Newville, Pa., who had the bones put on wires, and set up in a box in his office, where they remained for many years, and possibly may yet be seen in the same town.

The general outlines of what I have here narrated are true, and will be sustained by reference to the history of the court proceedings in Carlisle. The whole case was a most singular and romantic one.

One of the most agreeable entertainments which I have seen for a long time took place here yesterday, at the formal opening of a new hotel in Fayette street, near Barnum's. Not less than two thousand persons, embracing our most prominent business men and merchants, participated.

Our Legislature has gone to work in real earnest, passing bills to encourage internal improvements, such as railroads, manufactures, etc. etc.

The new Registry law, which severely pinches all who have been disloyal, and operates sorely against the Democratic party, is causing much talk, but, we are informed, the members of the Legislature are not disposed to change it, at least for the present.

Lieutenant Offley, of the 1st Delaware Cavalry, who, unfortunately, when under the influence of liquor shot and killed a person named White, for which offense he was tried and sentenced to imprisonment in the city jail, has had his petition for pardon granted by Governor Swann. He presented a very strong petition for clemency. The fact is no malice could be proved, nor any intention to kill. It was wholly the result of being crazed by liquor.

I learn that Hon. John L. Thomas, member from this city, had he been in his seat when the vote was taken franchising the colored inhabitants as voters of the District of Columbia, would have voted in the negative.

General Woolley, our Provost Marshal of the 8th A. C., Middle Department, purposes resigning soon and entering into business in Baltimore.

—A number of gentlemen have subscribed to build a theatre in Albany.

MATTERS OVER THE RIVER.

MELANCHOLY SHIPWRECK AND LOSS OF LIFE.—A telegraphic despatch from Fortress Monroe announces the loss of the schooner *Pattie Martin*, Captain Daniel Smith. The vessel belonged to Philadelphia, and has been trading South since last September, freighted by Mr. John S. Lee and Mr. B. F. Archer, of this city. She was lost at Hatteras on the 7th instant. Captain Smith, of Camden, and a colored cook, were frozen to death. Two of the crew, one of whom was the captain's brother, were saved, after remaining on the wreck five days and feeding on the body of the dead cook the last twenty-four hours. Captain Smith was one of our most esteemed citizens, and leaves a wife and family of small children to mourn his loss.

BURGLARY.—At a late hour on Friday night, a colored boy, named George Washington Johns, forcibly entered the house of Mr. Boley, also colored, and stole fifty-eight dollars. He was arrested by Marshal Campbell before morning. Some days before Johns had been paid a trifle by Boley for some service, and the former saw where the latter kept his money. Mrs. Boley was in the house when the robbery was committed, but being helpless from affliction she could make no resistance, and the fellow "took'd no 'count ob de ole 'oman."

SENTENCED.—On Saturday, Judge Vandyke passed sentence on the following persons:—Theodore Gurk, charged with burglary, two years in the penitentiary; Josiah Cashat, stealing a horse and carriage, five years; William Julius, for housebreaking and robbery, one year; William Clay, for an outrageous assault and battery, one year; George W. Haines, for bigamy, two years; Robert Roberts, for stealing twenty turkeys, one year.

NEW FERRY BOAT.—A splendid ferry boat, built of iron, was placed on Cooper's Ferry on Saturday. She is highly spoken of as all that could be desired for durability, speed, and capacity. She is named the *Atlantic*, and will greatly add to the facilities for crossing passengers to and from the Camden and Atlantic, and the Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroads. This is the third new boat put in service at this ferry within three months.

CRUEL.—On Sunday morning the body of a male child, about two weeks old, was found in the graveyard on Fifth street, above Plum. It was frozen stiff, and in almost a nude condition. Coroner Roberts took charge of the body. The mother who could have consigned her offspring to this horrible death, on such a cold night, must have sunk to the lowest depths of depravity, unless it was the result of insanity.

PROTRACTED MEETING CONTINUED.—The protracted meetings held in the Tabernacle Baptist Church, on Stevens street, during the past week, will be continued this week. The pastor, Rev. Mr. Davies, and other divines will be in attendance.

ANOTHER RAILROAD.—The new railroad from Pemberton to Hightstown will be commenced when the season opens. This will bring the produce of a rich section of country to the Philadelphia market, and materially add to the growing wealth of South Jersey.

STATE NORMAL SCHOOL.—The State Normal and Model Schools at Trenton, under the efficient supervision of Professor Hart, formerly of the Philadelphia High School, will commence their next term on the 5th proximo, under renewed and favorable auspices.

CITY INTELLIGENCE

[*For additional Local Items see Third Page.*]

ST. AGNES' DAY—THE EVE OF ST. AGNES—THE FESTIVAL AND ITS TRADITIONS—ITS POETRY AND QUAINT SUPERSTITIONS.—Yesterday was St. Agnes' Day, and Saturday was, of course, St. Agnes' Eve, a festival of unwonted interest to all unmarried and marriageable ladies. St. Agnes, than whom there is no saint more revered by the Catholic Church, has always been considered as the patroness of purity, chastity, and maidenly modesty. St. Jerome, writing in the fourth century, says that "the tongues and the pens of all nations have been employed in her praises;" homilies, hymns, and other effusions have been written in her honor in all languages. St. Ambrose, St. Austin, and other Fathers have indited her panegyric; St. Martin of Tours was singularly devoted to her; and Thomas a'Kempis selected her as his spiritual guardian, which his works amply testify. The legend does not tell who were her parents, or what their rank in life, but takes up her biography abruptly thus:—

"There lived in the city of Rome a maiden whose name was Agnes; she was not more than thirteen years old, but having followed Christ from her infancy, she was as distinguished for her gracious sweetness and humility as for her surpassing beauty. It chanced that the son of Sempronius, the Prefect of Rome, beheld her one day as he rode through the city, when he became violently enamored, and desired her for his wife; but the maiden repelled his advances, and rejected his costly presents, replying that she had associated herself to a heavenly spouse. On which the young man was seized with such jealousy and rage that he went home, fell upon his bed, and became sick almost unto death. His father, being informed of the cause of his malady, repaired to Agnes, and to her parents, and besought them to accept his son; but all his entreaties were unavailing. Having boldly professed herself a Christian, Sempronius resolved to subject her to the most savage and revolting outrages, under the authority of the bloody edicts of the Emperor Dioclesian. Having borne their tortures, and successfully resisting their machinations, she was eventually condemned to die. Overjoyed on hearing her sentence, St. Ambrose says 'she went to the place of execution more cheerfully than others to a wedding.' The spectators wept on seeing her loaded with fetters, and fearless under the very knife of the executioner, who, with a trembling hand, cut off her head with a single blow." (January 21, A. D. 304)

It appears from "Ribadeneira," that "she was to have been burned and was thrown into the fire for that purpose, but the flames were suddenly extinguished, and she stood unharmed; while the executioners were slain by the force of the fire, which had no power over her. But the wicked deputy and the idolatrous priests commanded the executioner to ascend the pile, and end her life with the sword. Looking up to heaven, she yielded up her pure spirit, and fell, bathed in blood, in the thirteenth year of her age."

Her legend further states, that "Eight days after her death she appeared to her parents (who were praying by her sepulchre), all radiant of aspect, arrayed in robes of white, attended by virgins with garlands of pearls, and a lamb whiter than the driven snow." Hence she is usually portrayed with a lamb by her side—which, in Christian art, is the emblem of innocence, meekness, modesty: in this sense it is given to St. Agnes, of whom Massillon said so beautifully, "Where there is no religion there is little modesty; where there is no modesty, there is little religion." The connection of her name with the Latin term for a lamb (*Agnus*) has probably led to the association of this animal with her memory. On this anniversary there still is a procession in Rome, when a lamb, highly decorated, is led through the principal streets.

St. Agnes is the favorite saint of the Roman women. The traditional reverence paid to her memory has been kept alive to this very hour by their local associations, and by two famous churches at Rome bearing her name—one within and one without the walls. The first stands on the west side of the Piazza Navona, on the very spot where stood the house of infamy to which she was dragged by the soldiers. "Often," observes Mrs. Jameson, "have I seen the steps of this church so crowded with kneeling worshippers that I could not make my way among them. They were principally market women, and others of the lower orders with distaffs, who came to pray for the blessings of meekness and chastity—rare gifts in these regions." The other church of St. Agnes is outside the "Pious Gate;" it was erected by Constantine the Great, at the request of his daughter, and is one of the most venerable of the older churches in Rome. Beneath the altar is the sarcophagus containing her remains.

A BOLD BURGLARY.—On Sunday morning, between 12 and 3 o'clock, a most daring burglary was committed in the repairing room of the tailoring establishment of William & James Neill, in the fourth story of the Press building, at Seventh and Chesnut streets. The room was used entirely as a workshop, and only such garments as were in hands to be repaired were there at the time of the robbery. The door was opened with false keys, and from the indications the thieves remained for some time, and enjoyed themselves to their heart's content. They left their pipes, half filled with tobacco, upon the table, but completely stripped the establishment. It is supposed that the burglars were alarmed by the entrance of a lodger as a portion of the clothing abstracted was found upon the stairway. It adds somewhat to the boldness of the robbery to know that the attaches of the Sunday *Press* were in the building at the time, and that the locality is one of the most public in the city. There have been several attempts made to break into the store of the Messrs. Neill, but as a private watchman always remains in the room at night they have not heretofore been successful. It becomes all business men to look carefully after their interests, as the hordes of scoundrels who infest our city are always upon the look-out for a favorable opportunity to relieve some one of their property. In the present case no clue has been obtained calculated to fix the felony upon any individuals, but our sharp detectives are on the *qui vive*.

CHASE AFTER A PRISONER.—About a week since four roughs went into a tavern kept by a one-armed man, in the Twenty-fourth Ward, and after beating him, one of them striking him over the head with a pitcher, they robbed the till of all the money it contained and left. A warrant for their arrest was issued by Alderman Johnson and placed in the hands of Officer Pritner. The offenders fled to Kellyville, where they were followed by the officer. Hearing that they were being pursued by an officer of the law they next left for Leiperville, a short distance this side of old Chester. The officer still continued the chase, and following after them succeeded in arresting one of the gang, who gives the name of Abin Dougherty. The officer started to return to the city, and not being able to meet the train, walked with his prisoner the whole distance. Both prisoner and captor were pretty well tired out upon their arrival here. Dougherty was committed for trial.

DOUBLE CHARGE.—John Schaick, the proprietor of a lager beer saloon at Ninth and Poplar streets, was arrested yesterday morning, charged with larceny and assault and battery. A party of young men were playing cards in Schaick's saloon. One of them lost the game, and not having the money to pay the proprietor, it is alleged, tore the coat from his back and kicked him into the street. The accused was held to answer by Alderman Fitch.

LARCENIES.—John Dell was arrested on Saturday, charged with the larceny of two drafts valued at $494, from the store of Mr. Abel, No. 8 Water street. The defendant was committed for trial by Alderman Toland.

Daniel Blackburn, who keeps a tavern in South street, below Front, has been held by Aldermon Pottinger to answer the larecny of $240.

DEATH OF AN OLD SHIPMASTER.—Captain Shankland, one of the oldest shipmasters of this port, died this morning in the 73d year of his age. He was for a number of years a member of the Shipmasters' Association, and was widely known and esteemed.

STABBING AFFAIR.—Joseph Lourmiller was arrested at Fourth and Coates streets, on Saturday night, upon the charge of having stabbed a man in the arm. The accused was held to answer.

PASSING COUNTERFEIT MONEY.—Frederick Hyatt has been committed by Alderman Toland to answer the charge of having passed seven counterfeit fifty cent notes.

RECONSTRUCTION.—

The reconstruction of a land
That civil conflicts shatter,
Must by the sagest heads be planned,
And is no joking matter.
But those an ill-made coat who buy,
Or other piece of dress,
In vain may reconstruction try,
To make the bungle less;
While Bennett's artists always hit,
For fat or lean, a graceful fit.

GENTS', YOUTHS', AND BOYS' CLOTHING.
TOWER HALL,
No. 518 MARKET STREET,
BENNETT & CO.

Prices greatly reduced to suit the times.
Goods sold at lower prices than for several years.

THE "FLORENCE" SEWING MACHINE, we find, is being bought in preference to all others. The reasons for this are at once cogent and numerous. It does better and finer work than any of its rivals; is the only machine capable of making the lock and knot stitches; the only machine having a uniform tension of upper and lower thread; the only machine that has the reversible feed motion enabling the operator to fasten the ends of seams, thereby saving much labor, and owing to its simple construction, it rarely, if ever, gets out of order. Office, No. 630 Chesnut street.

THE OPINION OF AN OFFICER IN THE ARMY.—"At inspection I noticed that a large proportion of the men's knapsacks contained a box of Troches, being generally used by them for Colds, etc." "*Brown's Bronchial Troches*," should be used upon the first appearance of a Cold or Cough, which by neglect may terminate in some incurable Lung Disease.

NOW IS THE TIME to buy Clothing at Charles Stokes & Co.'s One Price, under the Continental.

"ATIONS."—When you get bad, slaty coal, it is "botheration;" when you continue to get the same poor article, it is "desperation;" when you persist in so doing it is "ruination." When you make up your mind to purchase of a respectable person like Mr. W. W. Alter, No. 957 North Ninth street, it is an alteration, and one very much for the better. Mr. Alter not only makes customers but keeps them.

UPHOLSTERY.—Carpets laid, Bedding, Blinds, Shades, and Furniture mended and upholstery work of every description done immediately on call, by as many workmen as are required, at

W. HENRY PATTEN'S, No. 1408 Chesnut street.

HAIR DYE! HAIR DYE!—Batchelor's Hair Dye is the best in the world. The only true and perfect dye—harmless, instantaneous, and reliable—produces a splendid black or natural brown—remedies the ill effects of bad dyes, and frequently restores the original color. Sold by all druggists. The genuine is signed W. A. Batchelor, No. 81 Barclay street, New York.

AMEOLINE gives a most attractive and glossy appearance to the Hair. It is composed entirely of fragrant roots, herbs, and flowers, blended with the most luxuriant perfume. It never fails to give entire satisfaction to those who have given it a trial.

THERE is but one standard perfume in America—Phalon's "Night-Blooming Cereus." All the foreign extracts have been ruled out of the market by the present tariff. This is not regretted however, the "Night-Blooming Cereus" being superior to them all. Sold by druggists everywhere.

WINDOW SHADES, Curtains, Curtain Goods and Bedding, at

W. HENRY PATTEN'S Old Established House,
No. 1408 Chesnut street.

HAVANA CIGARS and Lynchburg Tobacco, best in the city, at moderate prices, at Flaherty's, No. 857 Chesnut, opposite the Continental. Notice, Store closed on Sunday. Customers please purchase Saturday night.

ALL BOOKS are sold at usual rates at the Evans Gift Book Store, No. 628 Chesnut street, and a gift, worth from 50 cents to $100, bestowed upon each purchaser of a book.

TEA! TEA! TEA!—The great tea house of Boyd & Co., at the corner of Twelfth and Market streets, have now on hand one of the finest assortments of Teas and Coffees that can be found in the city. Messrs. Boyd & Co.'s courteous manners have already gained for them a reputation and patronage which is an enviable one.

PRICES REDUCED.—Persons desiring Photographs should patronize B. F. Reimer, No. 624 Arch street. Every variety of style of photograph executed in the most artistic manner. Go early; days short.

MATTRESSES and Bedding renovated and made up equal to new, at

W. HENRY PATTEN'S, No. 1408 Chesnut street.

TRUSSES, BRACES, and Mechanical Remedies adjusted with professional skill by C. H. Needles, corner of Twelfth and Race streets. Ladies' entrance on Twelfth street, first door below Race.

LACE CURTAINS, and Vestibule Laces and Rods, in great variety, at

W. HENRY PATTEN'S, No. 1408 Chesnut street.

WE ARE GLAD TO KNOW that the Evans Gift Book Store is permanently established at No. 628 Chesnut street. Costly gifts are given to all customers.

CHILDREN'S CLOTHING.—All the new styles at M. Shoemaker & Co.'s, Nos. 4 and 6 N. Eighth street.

OLD FURNITURE overhauled, mended, and re-upholstered, at

W. HENRY PATTEN'S, No. 1408 Chesnut street.

THE EVANS GIFT BOOK STORE is now permanently established in our city, at No. 628 Chesnut street.

I. E. WALRAVEN,
Masonic Hall.

Window Curtains, Window Shades,
Window Curtains, Window Shades,
Window Curtains, Window Shades,
Window Curtains, Window Shades.

I. E. WALRAVEN
No. 719 Chesnut street,

W. & B., Good Clothing, Oak Hall, Sixth and Market.
W. & B., Good Clothing, Oak Hall, Sixth and Market.
W. & B., Good Clothing, Oak Hall, Sixth and Market.
W. & B., Good Clothing, Oak Hall, Sixth and Market.
W. & B., Good Clothing, Oak Hall, Sixth and Market.
W. & B., Good Clothing, Oak Hall, Sixth and Market.

MARRIED.

BRICK—PHILLIPS.—On the 16th instant, by the Rev. Samuel Durborow, Mr. HARRY C BRICK to Miss MACRE J., daughter of the late A. P. Phillips, all of Philadelphia. §

DIED.

DREHER.—On the 18th instant, after a short but severe illness, Mrs. CATHARINE DREHER, the wife of Michael Dreher, aged 47 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, No. 1118 Germantown avenue, on Tuesday afternoon at 1 o'clock. Service to be held at St. Paul Lutheran Church, St John and Brown streets. Interment at the Odd Fellows' Cemetery.

JUSTICE.—In this city, at the residence of her father, No 1732 Green street, on the morning of January 19, EMMA C. JUSTICE, wife of D. J. Justice, of New York, and only daughter of Joseph and Elizabeth Hagy.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Tuesday, the 23d instant, at 2 o'clock P. M. To proceed to Laurel Hill. (New York "Herald," Raleigh, N. C., and St. Paul, Minnesota, papers please copy.)

LOUDENBACK.—On the 20th instant, MATHIAS LOUDENBACK, aged 55 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, also Hancock Lodge, No. 43, I. O. of O. F., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 407 South street, on Wednesday afternoon at 1 o'clock. To proceed to Lutheran Cemetery.

POYNTER.—On the 20th of January, 1866, MANLOVE H. POYNTER, aged 54 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, also, Justice Lodge, No. 185, I. O. of O. F., Franklin Division, No. 5, S. of T., and Asbury Beneficial Society, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 1210 Moyamensing avenue, below Federal street, on Wednesday afternoon next, January 24, 1866, at 2 o'clock. Interment at Burial Ground of St. Paul's M. E. Church, Catharine street, above Sixth.

SHANKLAND.—This morning, at 5 o'clock, Captain WILLIAM SHANKLAND, in the 73d year of his age.

Due notice will be given of the funeral. §

OYSTER KNIVES, OYSTER BROILERS, Stewing and Frying Pans for sale at
TRUMAN & SHAW'S,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

PERFORATED DIAMOND IRON PLATES, for insertion into store doors, for thief or fire detection, for sale at the Hardware Store of
TRUMAN & SHAW.
No 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

PRINTED RECEIPTS FOR MAKING THE Wisconsin Cakes or Bran Muffins (which agree with most dyspeptics), are furnished to purchasers of the Pans by TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

THEO. H. M'CALLA,
FASHIONABLE HATTER,
AT HIS OLD ESTABLISHED STAND,
No. 804 CHESNUT STREET. 12tf

J. J. & F. H. WILLIAMS,
LUMBER,
Seventeenth and Spring Garden Streets.
1 22 6trp

EUREKA!
THE INFALLIBLE HAIR RESTORATIVE.
THIS IS NO HAIR DYE.

THE IMMENSE SUCCESS with which this preparation has met during the short time it has been before the public, has induced the thousands and tens of thousands who have used and attested its virtues, to pronounce it the ONLY and TRUE Hair Restorative. The Eureka has been introduced into all the principal cities both East and West, and having faithfully performed all that is claimed for it, has superseded all other Hair Preparations. The Eureka restores Grey Hair to its original color; prevents the hair from falling out, by causing a healthy condition of the scalp imparting to the hair a softness, and gloss, and youthful appearance that no other Hair Preparation can produce. The Eureka is free from all impurities or poisonous drugs, and can be used without soiling scalp or hands.

Manufactured and sold, wholesale and retail, by
ROBERT FISHER, Sole Agent,
No. 25 N. FIFTH Street, St Louis, Mo.

Agents for Pennsylvania, DYOTT & CO., No 232 N. SECOND Street, Philadelphia. 1 20smw3m

PATENT WIRE WORK,
FOR RAILING, STORE FRONTS,
GUARDS, PARTITIONS, ETC.
IRON BEDSTEADS AND WIRE WORK
In variety, manufactured by
M. WALKER & SON,
1 18 1m No. 11 N. SIXTH STREET

DR. HUNTER, No. 44 N. SEVENTH STREET, ABOVE FILBERT, PHILADELPHIA. *Acknowledged by all parties interested* as by far the MOST SUCCESSFUL PHYSICIAN in the treatment *of Diseases in his specialty.* QUICK THOROUGH, *and permanent cures guaranteed* in every case. Remember DR. HUNTER'S Celebrated Remedies can only be had genuine at his old established Office, No. 44 N. SEVENTH Street, above Filbert. 1 20 6t*

SKATING PARKS.

SKATING—SKATING
BY
MOONLIGHT,
ON THE
PHILADELPHIA
SKATING PARK,
THIRTY-FIRST AND WALNUT STREETS.

Take Market street cars to Thirty-first street, then plank walk to Park. Open until 10 o'clock. Full Band of Music Afternoon and Evening.
The rapidity of access and safety of route makes this Park very desirable, particularly for Night Skating. It*

SKATING! SKATING! SKATING!
ON
UNION PARKS,
FOURTH AND DIAMOND STREETS.
SKATING BY MOONLIGHT,
THIS EVENING THIS EVENING.
THE ICE SUPERBLY EXCELLENT.
Come and see the accomplished Lady Skaters of Philadelphia this Afternoon and Evening. It

SKATING TO-DAY! SKATING TO-DAY!
SKATING BY MOONLIGHT THIS EVENING.
NATIONAL SKATING PARK,
TWENTY-FIRST Street and COLUMBIA Avenue.
Good Music. Colored Lights.
Take RIDGE AVENUE and SEVENTEENTH and NINETEENTH STREETS CARS.
SINGLE ADMISSION 25 CENTS. It*

WATCHES AND JEWELRY

LEWIS LADOMUS,
DIAMOND DEALER & JEWELER,
WATCHES AND SILVER WARE,
WATCHES AND JEWELRY REPAIRED.
802 Chestnut St., Phila.

WATCHES AND CORAL GOODS.

A large invoice of Ladies' and Gents' Watches of the best makers; and
FINE CORAL SETS,
To which the attention of those about purchasing is invited. Just received by
LEWIS LADOMUS,
DIAMOND DEALER AND JEWELLER,
1 2 20 No. 802 CHESNUT STREET.

RIGGS & BROTHER,
Chronometer,
Clock, and
Watchmakers,
No. 244 S. FRONT STREET,

Have constantly on hand a complete assortment of Clocks, etc., for Railroads, Banks, and Counting Rooms, which they offer at reasonable rates.
N. B. Particular attention paid to the repairing of fine Watches and Clocks. 1 5 1m*

CHOICE HOLIDAY GOODS.
Large and handsome assortment of
GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES
DIAMONDS, JEWELRY,
SILVER AND PLATED WARE
CLOCKS, BRONZES, ETC.
CLARK & BIDDLE,
Successors to Thomas C. Garrett,
5 22 1yrp No. 712 CHESNUT STREET.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.
MUSICAL BOXES.
A full assortment of above goods constantly on hand at moderate prices—the Musical Boxes playing from 2 to 10 beautiful Airs.
FARR & BROTHER, Importers,
No. 324 CHESNUT STREET,
11 11smthlyrp Below Fourth.

RICH JEWELRY.
JOHN BRENNAN,
DEALER IN
DIAMONDS, FINE WATCHES, JEWELRY,
Etc. Etc. Etc.
9 20 1y No. 13 S. EIGHTH STREET, Philada.

HENRY HARPER,
No. 520 ARCH STREET,
Manufacturer and Dealer in
Watches,
Fine Jewelry,
Silver-Plated Ware,
AND
3 30 1y Solid Silver-ware.

WANTS

WANTED—A SITUATION AS TRAVELLER in a House doing a Southern or Western business, by a young Man who can command a trade. Address "Traveller," Telegraph Office. 1 20 2t

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A FIRST-class HOUSE in Arch street, west of Broad, and east of Twenty-first street. Possession not required for six months.
Address Box 2400 Post Office. 1 20 6t*

CHEAP—ONLY TEN CENTS FOR
ONE OF J. B. CAPEWELL & CO.'S
CELEBRATED WIND-GUARD AND AIR-HEATERS
FOR COAL OIL LAMPS,
Patented October 25, 1865.

CAPEWELL & CO.'S Wind Guard and Air-Heater for Oil-Lamps.
Use the Patent Wind-Guard and Air-Heater for Oil Lamps.
TEN CENTS ONLY FOR CAPEWELL & CO'S PATENT Wind-Guard and Air Heater for Oil Lamps.
If you want to save oil, use the Patent Wind Guard and Air Heater, for Oil Lamps.
Great saving in Glass Chimneys. Use CAPEWELL & CO.'S Patent Wind-Guard and Air-Heater, as it keeps them from breaking.
CAPEWELL & CO.'S Patent Wind-Guard and Air-Heater saves one-third more oil than any other lamp. Try one—they cost but ten cents.
Great inducements offered to agents.
Sold wholesale only by
J. B. CAPEWELL & CO.,
Flint Glass Manufacturers, Westville, N. J.
Office, northwest corner of SECOND and RACE Streets, Philadelphia.

CAPEWELL'S PATENT WIND-GUARD AND AIR HEATER FOR COAL OIL LAMPS
Sent to any part of the United States, post paid, on the receipt of Twenty-five cents. They use one-third less oil than any other Lamp now in use. They prevent the glass from breaking or the lamp from smoking.
J. B. CAPEWELL & CO. Patentees,
1 22 1m No. 293 RACE Street, Philad'a.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

OFFICE OF THE
INSURANCE COMPANY
OF
NORTH AMERICA,
No. 232 WALNUT STREET,
(South Side),
EAST OF THIRD STREET.
Incorporated 1794—Charter Perpetual.
CAPITAL, $500,000.

MARINE, FIRE, AND INLAND
TRANSPORTATION
INSURANCE.

Philadelphia, January 8, 1866.

STATEMENT OF ASSETS.

	Mortgages.	
	All of which are first mortgages on city property	$444,390·00
	Loan Bonds.	
$50,000	U. S. Government Loan, 5-20s, (1882)	53,500·00
50,000	U. S. Government Loan, 5-20s, (1885)	51,500·00
100,000	U. S. Government Loan, 6 per cent. (1881)	107,500·00
100,000	U. S. Government Loan, 7·30s, (1867-8)	98,500·00
25,000	U. S. Government Loan, on deposit	25,000·00
10,000	Philad'a City Loan (Gas Loan)	8,500·00
20,000	do. Bounty Fund, 1894	18,600·00
90,000	do. do. 1895	88,700·00
30,000	do. do. 1895	27,900·00
100,000	Penn'a State Loan, 5 per cent.	89,000·00
20,000	do. do. 6 per cent.	20,000·00
14,000	Cincinnati City Loan	12,600·00
5,000	Wisconsin State Loan	4,600·00
25,000	Lehigh Coal and Navigation Co. Mortgage Loan, 1870	22,500·00
10,000	Del. and Rar. Canal and Camden and Amboy R. and Transportation Co. loan, 1875	9,100·00
21,000	do. do. 1889	17,640·00
37,000	Ches. and Del. Canal Co. convert. mortgage loan, 1886	32,300·00
40,000	North Pennsylvania RR. Bonds	32,400·00
3,390	do. do. Scrip	2,712·00
20,000	Pennsylvania RR. Co. Bonds, 1st mortgage, 1880	20,000·00
20,000	Schuylkill Nav. Co. convert. mort. loan, 1882	15,000·00
15,000	Delaware Division Canal Co. loan, 1878	12,750·00
8,500	Delaware R Co mort. loan, 1875	8,500·00
5,000	Union Canal Company	1,050·00
	Stocks.	
215 shares	Philada., Ger. and Nor. RR	11,396·00
239 do.	Phila., Wilm. and Balt. R. R	14,101·00
100 do.	Philadelphia Bank	13,500·00
240 do.	Lehigh Coal and Nav. Co.	13,200·00
63 do.	Germantown and Park Turnpike Co.	1,575·00
35 do.	Ches. and Del. Canal Co.	2,100·00
59 do.	Sch. Nav. Co., (preferred stock)	1,917·50
58 do.	Sch. Nav. Co., (common stock)	1,508·00
100 do.	North Pennsylvania RR. Co.	3,000·00
5 do.	Ocean Steam Navigation Co.	300·00
55 do.	Union Mutual Insurance Co.	693·13
39 do.	Phoenix Insurance Company	195·00
	Miscellaneous.	
	Cash on hand and in bank	120,822·75
	Notes receivable, do.	150,471·06
	Policies, the premiums of which remain unsettled, and debts due in account (all good)	155,083·70
	Real Estate—Office of the Company, No. 232 Walnut street, Philadelphia.	22,000·00
	Total	$1,781,515·14

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.
CHARLES PLATT, Secretary.

DIRECTORS.

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, S. MORRIS WALN,
SAMUEL W. JONES, JOHN MASON,
JOHN A. BROWN, GEORGE L. HARRISON,
CHARLES TAYLOR, FRANCIS R. COPE,
AMBROSE WHITE, EDWARD H. TROTTER,
WILLIAM WELSH, EDWARD S. CLARKE,
RICHARD D. WOOD, WILLIAM CUMMINGS,
WILLIAM E. BOWEN, T. CHARLTON HENRY,
JAMES N. DICKSON, ALFRED D. JESSUP.
1 10 3 0 sw

LADIES' FANCY FURS.

LADIES' FANCY FURS.
JOHN FAREIRA,
No. 718 ARCH STREET,
ABOVE SEVENTH STREET
At his old-established store,
IMPORTER, MANUFACTURER, AND DEALER IN
FANCY FURS
FOR
LADIES AND CHILDREN.

My assortment of Fancy Furs for Ladies and Children is now complete, embracing every variety that will be worn during the coming season.
Remember the name and number.
JOHN FAREIRA,
No. 718 ARCH STREET, above Seventh.
I have no partner or connection with any other store in this city. 10 24mbp

YOUNG MEN'S SUITS, REDUCED PRICES. FINE CLOTHING, VERY LOW PRICES. WHOLE SUITS, $20. WANAMAKER & BROW

THE NEW YORK PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals Upon the Most Important Topics of the Hour.

COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR EVENING TELEGRAPH.

The Regular Army.

From the Tribune.

Congress is about to consider the propriety of permanently enlarging the regular army. The bill of Mr. Senator Wilson has been reported, and when it comes up before Congress we shall probably enter into its merits. The general subject of a regular army is one of great interest. There are many who believe that we cannot get along without a permanent regular army of at least 200,000 men, and Congress will be asked to arrange a system embracing this number. We are asked to look at the great European nations, and assured that there can be no greatness of nationality unless we have military strength. France has 404,192 men to support her empire and keep Europe on good behavior, at a cost of over $80,000,000 annually. Russia keeps her million of soldiers at a cost of about $100,000,000, while England has a standing army of 150,000 men to watch the Fenians and Sepoys and butcher the blacks in Jamaica, at a cost of $75,000,000. Russia gives one man in 67, France one in 93, England one in 195, to form an army.

Proportionately the Netherlands have the largest—Portugal the smallest armies. Europe has, combined, nearly 3,000,000 men under arms, at an annual expense of more than $500,000,000. This military organization is little more than pageantry, and represents the pride and ambition of royal houses. Russia wants Turkey and the Scandanavian countries. Prussia desires to gobble up Denmark. Austria must keep Venice and Hungary. Belgium must preserve her nationality. France must occupy the Rhine and meddle with Mexico and Cochin-China and Algiers, and make herself generally busy with the affairs of the world. Spain must repress liberalism and sustain the Pope—when his eldest son, the beautiful Ludovician Napoleon, takes away his bayonets from under the pontifical throne. England must have soldiers for her German princes to play with and for lazy young lords to command at large pensions. To accomplish this fanfaronade, the labor of 3,000,000 of men is absorbed, and $500,000,000 spent every year!

What shall we do in America? Laying aside the suggestion that standing armies are the curse of free governments, let us look at the thing practically. What do we want of an army? The pacification of the Southern States is the only purpose now before the Government. We see that even General Grant is of the opinion that the time has not come to remove the armies from the South, or even to permit the Southern militia to possess arms. If Mr. Senator Trumbull's bill for the enlargement of the Freedmen's Bureau passes, we must have an army to carry out its provisions. The question arises, How many men will it require to do this? A military force in the South must have a moral effect. We cannot occupy the Southern country in fact without having a million men. Morally, one regiment is as good as a corps, and at the very highest estimate twenty thousand men are enough to pacify the South. The military force on the Rio Grande is unnecessary, and only invites a collision between the belligerents in Mexico. Maximilion is not going to hurt Texas. When these men of war get within the sound of guns and the smell of powder, they become rampant, and may at any time get us into trouble. An armed neutrality is a menace of war. We desire to make no such menace now. We want some regiments to keep the plains open and make communication safe with the golden countries. Even this may be partially avoided by doing the Indian justice and dealing liberally with him.

A regular army of twenty-five thousand men is, we think, enough for the United States. Let us learn a lesson from the last war. The regular army did as much to help the South as the North. Even that part of it that remained loyal was a drag on the moral progress of the war. The old regular army came as near being an aristocracy as any institution America ever possessed. All its instincts, its education, its traditions, were aristocratic. To be educated at the expense of the Government, to hold fancy positions and clamor for additional pay, was the sole business of the old army officer. When the war came, he did not want to fight, but, if he was put in the line, let the fight be perfectly gentlemanly. McClellan and Buell and Porter embodied this West Point regular army spirit. The fault was not merely with the men, but the system. If we give a young man of twenty a sword and bid him go and rule a hundred others old enough to be his father, with the most peremptory and oppressive discipline, he will soon believe that all the world is his command, and acquire tyrannical, bigoted habits. When the nation arose in its majesty and sent its sons from plough, anvil, and loom to battle for national rights, this little knot of lazy pensioners sneered at the volunteers as cattle and plough-boys. The cattle and the plough-boys won the victory. We trust there will be an end of this military policy, or, if it is a necessary evil, let it be confined to the smallest number. We want West Pointers enough to manage adjutant-general and inspector-general's offices; to represent the dignity of our country at dress parades; to drill and teach recruits. We do not want a military class. In time of peace it is unnecessary—in time of war the fighting men will come from farm and workshop. We trust that Congress will legislate on the theory that a regular army is a rare luxury, and that a very little of it will go a great way.

Thaddeus Stevens' Proposed Tax on Cotton.

From the World.

In the days of Augustus Cæsar a decree went forth that "all the world should be taxed." Commentators explain to us that the swelling phrase included only the people of his empire. In the year 1866 of the Christian era ideas are more magnificent. A modern autocrat, Thaddeus, of the House of Representatives, intends not only to tax not only "all the world," in the narrow sense of the term as used by Cæsar, but also "the rest of mankind;" not only, as the French say, all the world and his wife; not only the Parisian belle, in all the completeness of her dainty toilet; the tropical savage in his picturesque costume of a pair of spurs, some paint, and a solitary shirt collar; but the dead as well as the living, all, from the new-born infant, in its cotton swaddling clothes, to the pale corpse in its cotton shroud.

In advocating an export tax upon cotton, Mr. Stevens was met at the threshold by a serious impediment. The founders of republican government on this continent foresaw the future discussion of such questions by men of his temperament and calibre; they saw that cupidity of one section of the Union might lead to unjust taxation of the products of other sections; they thought the tiller of the soil should always have the legal as well as the natural right to sell to the best advantage the productions Nature has given as the reward of his honorable toil; and in the cool deliberations of their unbiassed and unexcited minds they made this right a part of the high contract or mutual agreement by which the States of the Union are held together. "No tax or duty," says the Constitution, "shall be laid on articles exported from any State."

This obstacle Mr. Stevens proposes to overcome by giving universal suffrage to the negro freedmen in the Southern States. He imagines they will vote in favor of his tax. He pays a poor compliment to their intelligence, and shows how much he really despises them and their mother wit. For his proposal is to tax cotton, the chief product of their labor, ten or twelve cents a pound, although under the old system of labor it was profitably raised at six to twelve cents, and the common price at which it was sold was ten or twelve cents. Any whose passions permitted him to reason justly could perceive at once that a fair trial of the present new system of labor requires that no burden shall be placed upon it. At least the labor of the freedmen should be free. Mr. Stevens seeks a system of monopoly for special interests in the North, but proposes taxation upon capital and labor at the South. If the freedmen would, as Mr. Stevens supposes, vote for such an injury upon themselves, we should need no further proof that they are unworthy of suffrage. Mr. Stevens' suspicion is a damaging imputation. The principle he proposes, changing its application only, would justify a Southern majority in taxing flour, pork, beef, and all the products of the North to the full amount of their value when they are exported.

It would have been more just to propose a special benefit or bounty on every bale of cotton raised than to check the enterprise and increase the difficulties of those who are engaged in its cultivation. The farms of the South are laid waste, their fences in many regions are destroyed, the resources of their people wasted, a large proportion of their laboring men has perished, and very many others are crippled or in infirm health; an immense number of their women and children are destitute of their natural supporters and protectors; the whole system of their labor is disorganized; both laborers and employers have difficulty in changing their habits and sentiments so as to meet the change. Many Northern men have gone South to invest their capital, skill, and time in the production of this great staple; they are inexperienced, and the negroes whom they employ have been accustomed to work with little intelligence. At this crisis Mr. Stevens urges an unconstitutional tax which will nearly crush all their efforts—reacting, also, upon the North, and depriving it of those extensive and profitable markets which the early and animating renewal of prosperity at the South would give to the products of every other section of the Union.

Mr. Stevens has yet full faith in the delusion which cost the Cotton States so dearly, and led them into Rebellion; he thinks, as they did, that "Cotton is King." The South has found out the fallacy by an experiance which is lost upon Mr. Stevens. The production of cotton in other countries has so far increased that a prosperity very nearly approaching that existing before the war pervades the manufacturing districts of Europe. Much of their machinery has been adapted to a shorter staple than our own. India, stimulated by our suspension, has already completed a large portion of the enormous system of railroads and internal improvements she had projected, and which will add much to her production and exports. When Mr. Morrill, from his seat in Congress, was refusing to permit for one year the importation of steam-ploughs free of duty by agricultural societies, for purposes of experiment, and to use as models, if successful, the wiser Pacha of Egypt was importing hundreds of them to prepare the ground, and seize the opportunity for the extended cultivation of the indispensable fibre which probably has now become forever a permanent source of wealth to his country. Other nations, also, contribute their increased quota to the general stock. In the midst of all this new competition with settled forms of society, where labor is cheap, and receives only paltry remuneration, Mr. Stevens endeavors to double by a tax the old cost of production of the chief crop on which we rely for foreign exchanges, and a return to a specie basis.

We need say little of the effect this oppression would produce upon the minds of the Southerners. In time, they may be led to regard their personal sufferings and the deaths of their friends, as sacrifices in support of an error. Mr. Stevens would arrest the progress of this sentiment. He would educate their young and rising generation in a belief that the cause for which their fathers had suffered and died was a holy resistance to injustice. His proposed tax would be an expensive experiment, and in the end would cost us more than the revenue it would yield.

Mr. Morehead's proposal in Congress to raise the internal revenue tax on Southern cotton from two to twelve cents per pound is little more than an evasive method of effecting the same result as was proposed by Mr. Stevens, and is in effect liable to all the objections we urge.

Unwearied hatred and the malicious opinion that communities profit most by injuring others have led Mr. Stevens to propose this unconstitutional wrong. He would load the South with special taxes as an indirect method of the confiscation he desired, but which his country will not permit.

President Johnson and the Negro Suffrage Bill in Congress.

From the Herald.

The bill striking out the word "white" from the election laws of the District of Columbia, and thus, in effect, conferring the right of suffrage upon all the negroes in the District, without distinction, limit, or qualification, has passed the House of Representatives by a two thirds vote. This bill may be designed merely to frighten the President from the position which he has taken upon the reconstruction question, and the fact that Mr. Raymond, of New York, has moved a reconsideration, gives some slight plausibility to the idea. If such be the design of the radicals it will prove a failure. The President is not to be frightened and coerced. On the other hand, if the bill is to be seriously pressed to its final passage by the Senate, in our view of the Constitution, its adoption will be perfectly legal under the recent Constitutional amendment. That amendment places the freed negroes in the position of foreign immigrants, so far as the right of suffrage is concerned. Congress has always had charge of the subject of naturalization, which confers the privilege of voting upon a class of people who cannot possess it except at the option of Congress. In the same way the recent Constitutional amendment authorizes Congress to pass laws securing to the freed negroes the benefits of freedom, and if Congress sees fit to pass a negro-suffrage law, embracing all the States as well as the District of Columbia, we believe that no legal objection can be raised which the Supreme Court will not overrule. The question of negro suffrage is, therefore, not one of legality, but of expediency. As such the President and the country will doubtless consider it.

Whether a two-thirds vote for the House bill can be relied upon in the Senate is a disputed point. Should that vote be cast it will, of course, be useless for the President to veto the bill, since the same vote can pass it over his veto at any time. In that case he will probably return the bill without his signature, thus throwing the whole responsibility upon Congress, and leaving the members to explain their action to their constituents as they best can. But if the bill should pass the Senate without a two-thirds vote we predict that the President will veto it. In his veto message he will state his position in regard to negro suffrage, and as he understands the whole subject very thoroughly, having been born and educated among the non-slaveholding whites of the South, the country will await this exposition with the greatest interest. The President may be opposed to negro suffrage upon the ground of inexpediency; he may be in favor of granting the right of suffrage to the negroes under a property qualification, as in New York; he may suggest an educational limitation, or he may hold that only those negroes who served in our army during the recent Rebellion should be admitted as partners with the whites in the government of the republic. We do not pretend to define his exact views upon the subject; but still we venture the prediction that his veto will promptly follow the passage of the House bill by the Senate, unless that passage be effected by a two-thirds vote. The issue between the President and the radicals will then be clearly and unmistakably marked, and the people will have to decide between them. We believe that the people are with the President, and that the thousands who are claimed by the radicals as ardent supporters of a negro suffrage law, unconditional and universal, are just as mythical as those thousands of abolition soldiers who, according to Governors Andrew and Yates, were to crowd the highways and byways as soon as the emancipation proclamation was issued, but who could never be discovered by the Government, even after repeated drafts. We are quite ready, therefore, to have the issue made, because we believe that the President will be sustained. Indeed, for many reasons we deem it better that the matter should be forced at once to a conclusion. The Government is now disorganized and divided against itself; the progress of reconstruction is impeded, and the country is disgraced by these squabbles, and suffering from the unsettled condition of affairs. Let us have some definite settlement of the negro question, and let the Union be restored without further delay.

A New Picture of the French Invasion.

From the Times.

The *Moniteur*, in commenting on the President's message, has taken occasion recently, under the guise of a New York correspondence, to prepare the French mind for a change of the Mexican policy in the following manner:—

"This declaration (*i. e.*, of the President's policy) contains nothing irreconcilable with the policy pursued by France in Mexico. When the French Government presented itself in that country, its object was solely and wholly to enforce, as the United States themselves had previously done, a whole series of claims which had been treated with insolent disregard. Circumstances which it was not in the power of Napoleon III to prevent, obliged him to declare war againt the Government which then held power in Mexico. That Government fell; another has succeeded it, *sprung from universal suffrage*. France was naturally obliged to defend against insurrectional attacks the administration which alone could secure the reparation of her just grievances. The French Cabinet has shown by all its acts, as by all its declarations, what were the objects it pursued. It has no aims at conquest, and it has taken nothing, accepted nothing; it desires to retain nothing of the vast spaces occupied by its troops. Its occupation, as everyone is now fully aware in the United States, is a purely temporary one, and will cease with the causes that created it.

"Again, as to the form of government which the *Mexicans have at length freely chosen*, it has been frequently recognized by the Federal Government itself."

We submit that this is highly ingenious, and must be pre-eminently satisfactory to MM. Chevalier, Lamartine, and other enthusiastic advocates of the "Imperial system." For years we have been hearing of the "Napoleonic ideas"—one of them being the spread of the Latin races over the Southern portion of the Western continent, to counterbalance the overwhelming progress of the Anglo Saxon family in the North. The Latin religion and Latin or French civilization was to elevate the degraded population of those semi-tropical countries, and to make the Mexican plateaus bloom anew with more brilliancy than they did under Aztec rule. That grand current of trade which prophetic economists see a century hence flowing from China and Japan and India over the Pacific towards America and Europe, was to find its rich channels in the new French Empire of Central America. French Mexico was to become the Venice or Antwerp of a new Oriental commerce. The surplus of French population was to pour over those fertile plains, and the impoverished treasury of the Imperial Government was to be filled from the inexhaustible mines of Central America.

With two clashing republics on the North American continent, nothing was to be feared in intervention or invasion from the North, and it was not improbable that the expected aristocratic and slave confederacy would be glad to strengthen itself by an alliance offensive and defensive with French Mexico. In this golden picture of a happy age coming to a Napoleonic Mexico, no mention was ever made of such low considerations as Mexican debts and Jecker bonds.

All these were forgotten in the harvest of glory and gold which the empire was about to reap on the historic plateaus of Mexico.

But now, alas! How subdued is the picture! The "Latin race" are no longer seen in the foreground; "Oriental trade" is forgotten; colonization, mining, strengthening of imperial power, the vast and brilliant future to French occupation are all laid aside. The object of this grand invasion was simply a kind of sheriff's execution—to collect debts and redeem the poor Jecker bonds. "Circumstances out of his power to control, etc. etc.," compelled his Imperial Majesty to invade Mexico. In the unhappy collision the Mexican Government unfortunately perished, and another was formed by universal suffrage. Naturally, then, France felt it necessary to protect the officials who would collect its debts. The Emperor, of course, inheriting the moderate disposition of his family, "has no ambition," "wants nothing," will take nothing, and only desires a peaceful departure with the results in his treasury of his sheriff's levy. The occupation is but temporary, and must soon cease, and the French Cabinet does not desire to retain the vast spaces which it now "occupies." *Voila tout!* That's all. Here is the whole story of this grand and glorious French invasion of Mexico. Why should we be disturbed at such a simple and reasonable narrative?

Even if we should object to this new democratic monarchy, chosen by universal suffrage, we must remember our previous course towards other monarchical Governments, and not disturb this any more than we have others.

How tame and flat must poor Lamartine and Chevalier, and other poetic defenders of Imperialism, feel after this cruel letting down of the "Napoleonic ideas!" Millions spent and thousands of lives sacrificed to collect a few debts, to enrich a few doubtful speculators and bankers! The "destiny of the Latin" race in America culminating in the grand Sheriff's execution of the nineteenth century and payment of Mexican bonds!

If these word of the *Moniteur* foreshadow the position of the Imperial Government towards our own, there seems no great obstacle to settling speedily the Mexican question. Mr. Seward will have no difficulty in accepting this highly imaginative explanation of the French invasion. He will give the Imperial Government credit for the most philosophical moderation and the most philanthropical purposes in America—provided only they withdraw their bayonets. All that he asks, all that the people ask, is the withdrawal of the French—the theory of the occupation, the Napoleonic idea at the bottom, may be what it will. When once the French are gone, the Mexicans may govern themselves by monarchy, empire, republic, or democracy, just as they see fit. We only claim a free choice for the people.

SHIRTS, FURNISHING GOODS, &c

J. W. SCOTT & CO.,
SHIRT MANUFACTURERS,
AND DEALERS IN
MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,
No. 814 Chesnut Street,
FOUR DOORS BELOW THE "CONTINENTAL,"
8 26 1vrp PHILADELPHIA.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM
SHIRT MANUFACTORY
AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.
PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS
made from measurement at very short notice.
All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.
WINCHESTER & CO.,
8 24 ly 706 CHESNUT STREET

TO SHIP CAPTAINS AND OWNERS.—THE undersigned having leased the KENSINGTON SCREW DOCK, begs to inform his friends and the patrons of the Dock that he is prepared with increased facilities to accommodate those having vessels to be raised or repaired and being a practical ship-carpenter and caulker, will give personal attention to the vessels entrusted to him for repairs.

Captains or Agents Ship Carpenters, and Machinists having vessels to repair, are solicited to call.

Having the agency for the sale of "Wetterstedt's Patent Metallic Composition" for Copper Paint for the preservation of vessels' bottoms, for this city, I am prepared to furnish the same on favorable terms.

JOHN H. HAMMITT.
Kensington Screw Dock,
3 11 DELAWARE Avenue above LAUREL Street.

GEORGE PLOWMAN,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER,
No. 232 CARTER STREET
And No. 141 DOCK STREET.
Machine Work and Millwrighting promptly attended to. 9 14m

PROPOSALS.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE LIGHT-HOUSE BOARD.
WASHINGTON CITY, January 6, 1866.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until 1 o'clock P. M., on FRIDAY, the 9th day of February, 1866, for supplying the Light-house Establishment with sixty thousand gallons of the best quality pure Winter Strained Oil, either Lard or Sperm, to be divided into four lots, and to be delivered at the times undermentioned, alongside of the Government supply vessels, or at the warehouse or other place of deposit, to be designated by the Inspecting Officer, or other authorized agent of the Light-house Board, in strong, tight, iron-bound, well-made casks, suitable for shipping, in good order, of a capacity each of from fifty to eighty gallons—not to exceed the latter. The Oil may be delivered at Boston or New York, at the option of the bidders.

The place of delivery in each case must be distinctly stated in the bids, and will be embraced in the contracts.

The four lots will be delivered as follows, viz.:—

Lot No. 1.—Fifteen thousand (15,000) gallons on the 2d day of April, 1866, or as soon thereafter as the proper tests and gauging can be completed.

Lot No. 2.—Fifteen thousand (15,000) gallons on the 16th day of April, 1866, or as soon thereafter as the proper tests and gauging can be completed.

Lot No. 3.—Fifteen thousand (15,000) gallons on the 1st day of June, 1866, or as soon thereafter as the proper tests and gauging can be completed.

Lot No. 4.—Fifteen thousand (15,000) gallons on the 1st day of August, 1866, or as soon thereafter as the proper tests and gauging can be completed.

Separate proposals will be received at the same time for 5000 gallons of Colza or Lard Oil, to be delivered as above stipulated, at Detroit, Michigan, on the 1st day of May, 1866.

No bid will be considered unless from a manufacturer of the article.

No part of the Oil proposed for and to be embraced in the contracts under this advertisement will be accepted, received, or paid for, until it shall have been proved, to the entire satisfaction of the person or persons charged with its examination, test, and inspection, to be of the best quality pure Winter Strained Oil, and free from mixture with other or interior oils and adulterations.

The usual means for determining the character and quality of the sperm Oil will be employed, viz:—specific gravity, burning, the amount of residuum, and any other proper tests to arrive at correct conclusions that may be deemed necessary.

The Lard Oil will be subjected to special tests, and will be rejected unless found to be, in regard to burning and fluidity under reduction of temperature, and in every other respect equal to that of the standard adopted by the Board, of which a sample will be furnished on application to the Light-house Engineer at Boston, Massachusetts.

The casks must be guaged, under the direction and personal supervision of the Inspecting Officer, by a custom house or other legally authorized and sworn gauger, according to the United States standard, and must be marked and accepted before they are removed from the cellar or warehouse of the contractor. The temperature of the Oil will be accurately noted, and the measurements reduced to the standard temperature of 60 deg. Fahrenheit, by tables prepared for the purpose.

Proposals will be received and considered for each lot separately, or for all of the lots, at the option of the bidder; but no bid will be considered for a less quantity than that specified as one lot, to be delivered at one time and place. Each bid must state explicitly, written out in full, the kind of oil offered, whether Sperm, Lard, or Colza, the rate per gallon, the number of the lot or lots bid for, and the place of delivery, conforming to this advertisement.

Bids submitted by different members of the same firm or copartnership will not be considered.

The Light-house Board, under the authority of the Department, reserves the right to reject any bid, although it may be the lowest, for other considerations than the price.

No bid will be considered for any other kind or description of oil than those specially called for in this advertisement.

A bond, with security to the satisfaction of the Department, in a penalty equal to one-fourth of the amount of each contract made under these proposals, will be required of each contractor, conditioned for the faithful performance of the contract, to be executed within ten days after the acceptance of the bid.

Each offer must be accompanied by a written guarantee, signed by one or more responsible persons, and known to the Department as such, or certified by a United States district judge, attorney, navy agent, or collector of the customs, to the effect that, if the bid be accepted, the bidder will duly execute a contract in good faith, according to the provisions and terms of this advertisement, within ten days after acceptance; and that in case the said party offering shall fail to enter into the contract as aforesaid, he or they guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said party and the next lowest bidder. All bids must be sealed and endorsed "Proposals for oil for Light-houses," and then placed in another envelope, and directed, prepaid, to the Secretary of the Light-house Board, Washington City.

All bids will be opened, publicly, at the hour and on the day specified.

Payments will be made for the several lots of oil within thirty days after they shall have been received by the United States.

By order of the Light-house Board.

1 11 25t ANDREW A. HARWOOD, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE DEPOT QUARTERMASTER,
FORT LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS,
December 19, 1865.

PROPOSALS FOR ARMY TRANSPORTATION.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock on the 31st day of January, 1866, for the Transportation of Military Supplies during the year 1866, on the following routes:—

ROUTE No. 1.—From Forts Leavenworth, Laramie, and Riley, and other depots that may be established during the above year on the west bank of the Missouri river, north of Fort Leavenworth and south of latitude 42 degrees north, to any posts or stations that are or may be established in the Territories of Nebraska, Dacotah, Idaho, and Utah, south of latitude 44 degrees north, and east of longitude 114 degrees west; and in the Territory of Colorado north of 40 degrees north. Bidders to state the rate per 100 pounds per 100 miles at which they will transport said stores in each of the months from April to September inclusive, of the year 1866.

ROUTE No. 2.—From Forts Leavenworth and Riley, in the State of Kansas, and the town of Kansas, in the State of Missouri, to any posts or stations that are or may be established in the State of Kansas, or in the Territory of Colorado, south of latitude 40 degrees north, drawing supplies from Fort Leavenworth; and to Fort Union, N. M., or other depot that may be designated in that Territory, to Fort Garland, and to any other point or points on the route. Bidders to state the rate per 100 pounds per 100 miles at which they will transport said stores in each of the months from April to September inclusive, of the year 1866.

ROUTE No. 3.—From Fort Union or such other depot as may be established in the Territory of New Mexico, to any posts or stations that are or may be established in that Territory, and to such posts or stations as may be designated in the Territory of Arizona and State of Texas, west of longitude 105 degrees west. Bidders to state the rate per 100 pounds per 100 miles at which they will transport said stores in each of the months from June to November inclusive, of the year 1866.

The weight to be transported each year will not exceed 10,000,000 pounds on Route No. 1, 15,000,000 pounds on Route No. 2, and 6,000,000 pounds on Route No. 3.

No additional percentage will be paid for the transportation of bacon, lard, bread, pine lumber, shingles, or any other stores.

Bidders should give their names in full, as well as their places of residence, and each proposal should be accompanied by a bond in the sum of ten thousand dollars, signed by two or more responsible persons, guaranteeing that, in case a contract is awarded for the route mentioned in the proposal to the parties proposing, the contract will be accepted and entered into, and good and sufficient security furnished by said parties, in accordance with the terms of this advertisement.

The amount of bonds required from the contractors will be as follows:—

On Route No.	1		$100,000
"	"	2	200,000
"	"	3	60,000

Satisfactory evidence of the loyalty and solvency of each bidder and person offered as security will be required.

Proposals must be indorsed:—

"Proposals for Army Transportation on Route No. 1, 2 or 3" as the case may be, and none will be entertained unless they fully comply with all the requirements of this advertisement.

Parties to whom awards are made must be prepared to execute contracts at once and to give the required bonds for the faithful performance of the same.

Contracts will be made subject to the approval of the Quartermaster-General; but the right is reserved to reject any or all bids that may be offered.

Contractors must be in readiness for service by the 1st day of April, 1866 and they will be required to have a place of business or agency at or in the vicinity of Forts Leavenworth and Union, and other depots that may be established, at which they may be communicated with promptly and readily.

By order of the Quartermaster General.

J. A. POTTER.
12 22 3S Colonel and Chief Quartermaster.

THE STAMP AGENCY, NO. 304 CHESNUT STREET, ABOVE THIRD, WILL BE CONTINUED AS HERETOFORE
STAMPS of EVERY DESCRIPTION CONSTANTLY ON HAND AND IN ANY AMOUNT. 11 13

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES

THE FIRE IN CHESNUT STREET
Letter from Wells, Fargo & Co.
$10,000 SAVED IN HERRING'S PATENT SAFE.

PHILADELPHIA, January 2, 1866.

MESSRS. FARREL, HERRING & CO.—Gentlemen:—We have just opened our Safe, one of your manufacture, which passed through the destructive fire in Chesnut street last night. The Safe was in our office, No. 607, which building was entirely destroyed. The Safe was in a warm place, as you may well suppose, and was *red hot* when taken out of the embers. We are well satisfied with the result of this trial, and find our books, papers, and some ten thousand dollars in money almost as perfect as when put in the Safe. Nothing is injured, if we except the leather bindings of the books, which are steamed; the money and papers are as good as ever.

Truly yours,
WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
Per J. H. COOK, Agent.

The above Safe can be seen at our store.

FARREL, HERRING & CO.,
11 No. 629 CHESNUT STREET.

SEVERE TEST OF MARVIN'S SAFE
At Charleston Fire, October 18, 1865.

"After removing my safe (one of Marvin & Co.'s Patent) from the ruins, where it had lain for FIFTY-THREE *hours exposed to intense heat*, I found my books in a perfect state of preservation. I express my delight and entire satisfaction with the result, and heartily advise all to purchase Marvin & Co.'s safes.

(Signed) "W. H. CHAFEE."

A full assortment of the above SAFES, the only perfectly dry, as well as thoroughly fire-proof ones in the market, for sale by

MARVIN & CO.,
No. 721 CHESNUT STREET,
(Masonic Hall), Phila.,
No. 265 BROADWAY, N. Y.

Dwelling House Safes, ornamental styles.
Safes of other makes taken in exchange. Send for descriptive circular. 1 20 1m

ANOTHER TEST
OF
HERRING'S FIRE-PROOF SAFES.
THE FIERY ORDEAL PASSED TRIUMPHANTLY!

The Herring Safe used in the office of our warehouses, destroyed by the disastrous fire of the night of the 8th instant, was subjected to as intense heat as probably any safe will ever be subjected in any fire—so intense that the brass knobs and mountings of the exterior of same were melted off and the whole surface scaled and blistered as if it had been in a furnace, and yet when opened the contents—books and papers—were found to be entire and unmjured.

This Safe is now on exhibition in our warehouse on Seventh street, with the books and papers still remaining in it just as it was when taken from the ruins. Merchants, Bankers, and others interested in the protection of their books and papers are invited to call and examine it.

J. P. BARTHOLOW,
Agent for Herring's Safes,
1 1 No 558 SEVENTH St., Washington, D. C.

WEATHER STRIPS.

BROWNE'S
METALLIC WEATHER STRIPS
AND
WINDOW BANDS
PREVENT RATTLING OF SASH,

And totally exclude Dust, Noise, and Odor in summer, as well as Cold, Wind, and Rain in winter, from doors and windows of every description, without interfering with their free use at all times.

WARRANTED GOOD FOR FIVE YEARS,

For Circulars, with Price List, References, Etc., address the Metallic Weather Strip Company.

DAVID H. LOSEY, SOLE AGENT,
11 23thstu2m No. 38 S. FIFTH STREET, Philada.

PERSONAL.

GREAT REDUCTION IN COFFEE, AT WILSON'S Tea Warehouse, No. 236 CHESNUT Street.

30 CENTS.—ROASTED RIO COFFEE. AT WILSON'S Tea Warehouse, No. 236 CHESNUT Street.

35 CENTS.—BEST ROASTED RIO COFFEE, at WILSON'S, No. 236 CHESNUT Street.

40 CENTS—FINEST OLD JAVA, ROASTED, at WILSON'S, No. 236 CHESNUT Street.

70 CENTS.—BLACK AND GREEN TEA SIFTINGS, in quantities not less than one pound, at WILSON'S.

GOOD DOLLAR TEA, BLACK AND GREEN, at WILSON'S, No. 236 CHESNUT street.

TEAS AND COFFEES AT WHOLESALE prices, at WILSON'S Tea Warehouse, No. 236 CHESNUT Street. 1 2 1m

G. W. PITCHER,
FRAME
MANUFACTURER,
AND DEALER IN
Photograph Albums,
BOOKS, BIBLES, PRAYERS,
Magazines, Novels, and all the New Publications,
CARD, MEDIUM, AND IMPERIAL
PHOTOGRAPHS.
Stereoscopes and Stereoscopic Views.
Pictures of all kinds Framed to order.
808 CHESTNUT ST. 808

BROWN & MAGEE,
MANUFACTURERS OF
TRUNKS,
VALISES
BAGS,
RETICULES,
And all styles of goods suitable for
Travellers and Excursionists.
A large stock of
MOROCCO TRAVELLING BAGS
AND RETICULES,
FOR GENTS AND LADIES,
Of our own Manufacture, suitable for
HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
11 25 No. 708 CHESNUT STREET.

J. C. PERKINS,
LUMBER MERCHANT,
Successor to R. Clark, Jr.,
No. 324 CHRISTIAN STREET.
Constantly on hand a large and varied assortment of Building Lumber. 5 24 1y

NEW MUSIC STORE.—WILLIAM H BONER & CO.
No. 1102 CHESNUT Street.
Dealers in American and Foreign Music; Pianos, Melodeons, and Musical Instruments of all kinds; also, a superior quality of Strings constantly on hand. 11 7 3m

FINANCIAL.

REMOVA
TO
NEW OFFICE.

On MONDAY, 8th inst., we shall remove from temporary Office, No. 305 CHESNUT Street, to our location,

No. 114 S. THIRD STREET
With greatly enlarged facilities for the
PURCHASE AND SALE
OF
GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIE
And the transaction of a general Banking business.
JAY COOKE & CO.
Philadelphia, January 1, 1866. 1 6 1m

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—FROM TH date, HENRY D. COOKE, HARRIS C. FAH STOCK, PITT COOKE, JOHN W. SEXTON, GEORGE C. THOMAS are partners with us in Firm of JAY COOKE & CO., Philadelphia.
JAY COOKE,
WM. G. MOORHEAD
Philadelphia, January 1, 1866. 1 6 1m

U. S. SECURITIE
A SPECIALTY.
SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO
BANKERS & BROKERS,
16 S. THIRD ST. | 3 NASSAU ST
PHILADELPHIA. | NEW YORK.
STOCKS AND GOLI
BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS. 1 2

CHARLES HALLOWELL,
STOCK BROKER,
No. 39 S. THIRD STREET,
(ROOM No. 4).
Government, State, and Other Loan
and Stocks Bought and Sold
on Commission.
SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO 1
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

HARPER, DURNEY & CO
BANKERS,
STOCK AND EXCHANGE BROKER
No. 55 S. THIRD STREET, PHILADELPHIA.
Stocks and Loans bought and sold on Commissio
Uncurrent Bank Notes, Coin, Etc., bought and sol
Special attention paid to the purchase and sale
Oil Stocks. Deposits received, and interest allowe
as per agreement. 12 1 3m

5 20s.
7'30s,
WANTED.
DE HAVEN & BROTHER
1 7 No. 40 S. THIRD STREET.

HAIR ESTABLISHMENTS.

BAKER'S POPULAR HAIR ESTABLISH MENT—The assortment of Braids, Wigs, Toupee Bandeaux, Papillons, Rouleaux, Tonques, Frise Crimpses, Curls, Illusive Seams for ladies, cannot b equalled by any other house in the United States, prices lower than elsewhere.
11 3? 3m No. 909 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

STOVES, RANGES, &c.

CULVER'S
New Patent Deep Sand-Joint
HOT-AIR FURNACE.
RANGES OF ALL SIZES
Also, Phlegar's New Low Pressur
Steam Heating Apparatus.
FOR SALE BY
CHARLES WILLIAMS,
5 4 1y No. 1132 MARKET STREET.

LIQUORS.

CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY
MERIT ALWAYS ITS OWN REWARD.
An article possessing Merit will always conquer preju dice, abuse, villification, and aught that envy, hatred, or malice can impose upon it.
CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY
Is a strong evidence of the fact. Decried by number for what—simply if its merits were known and appre ciated—it could not fail to become popular—other thing less so in proportion. There is no stimulant giving evidence of so much purity as to produce certificates from such highly respectable parties as Messrs. Booth, Garret, and Camac, of Philadelphia; L. R. Chilton, New York; and Dr. A. L. Hayes, Boston.
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MEDICAL.

EDICAL ELECTRICITY.

NDERFUL SCIENTIFIC DISCOVERY

DR. S. W. BECKWITH'S
LECTRICAL INSTITUTE
No. 1220 WALNUT Street,

ectricity in all its Various Forms Administered for the Cure of Chronic Diseases.

ithin the past five years, *thousands* of patients e been treated at this office, suffering from almost ry form and condition of disease common to manity, and in nearly all cases a benefit or perfect e has been effected. Palsy, deafness, blindness, umatism, dyspepsia, cancer, and all the old knotty eases that are a physician's curse, as it proves inability to eradicate, are by our method comatively easy of cure. Specimens of tumors of e growth extracted by means of Electricity ne, without pain, without the use of the knife, atures, or any other means, may be seen at our ce by those interested. We are willing to undere any of the following diseases, with every hope d prospect of success, with very many others not enumerated:—

. *Diseases of the Brain and Nervous System.*—ilepsy, Chorea or St. Vitus' Dance, Paralysis emiplegia), Neuralgia, Hysteria, Nervousness, pitation of the Heart, Lockjaw, etc.

. *Organs and Tissues connected with the Digese System.*—Sore Throat, Dyspepsia, Diarrhœa, sentery, Obstinate Constipation, Hæmorrhoides Piles, Bilious Flatulent, and Painter's Colic, and affections of the Liver and Spleen.

. *Respiratory Organs.*—Catarrh, Cough, Influza, Asthma (when not caused by organic disease the heart), Bronchitis, Pleurisy, Pleurodynia or eumatism of the Chest, Consumption in the early ges.

. *Fibrous and Muscular System.*—Rheumatism, ut, Lumbago, Stiff Neck, Spinal Curvature, Hip seases, Cancers, Tumors.

. *Urinary and Genital Organs.*—Gravel, Diabetes, d Kidney Complaints, Impotence and Seminal eakness. The latter complaints never fail to yield idly to this treatment

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O LADIES we can recommend this treatment as e of UNVARIED SUCCESS. Almost innumeble cases have come under treatment at our office o can testify to this fact Mrs. BECKWITH has tire charge of the Ladies' Department.

REFERENCES.—The diseased and all interested e referred to the following named gentlemen, who ve been treated and witnessed our treatment on hers at No. 1220 WALNUT Street:— A. J. Pleasonton, Brigadier-General, No. 916 ruce street; A. Pleasonton, Brigadier-General, St. uis, Missouri; Jacob Vandegrift, Odessa, Delaare; R A. Semple, thread manufacturer, ount Holly, New Jersey; W. B. Smith, ironunder, No. 1022 Hanover street, Philadelphia; eorge Douglass Local Express Company, Philaelphia; J. W. Bradley, publisher, No. 66 N. Fourth eet; Robert Work No. 51 N Third street; Colonel N. Sweeney, assessor, Second District of Philaelphia, Walnut and Eighth streets; George O. ans, No 418 Arch street, below Fifth; William louse, type founder, Third and Chesnut streets; . McLane, manufacturer of cotton goods, with ry many others.

Physicians or students desiring to have instruction the correct application of Electricity for the cure disease can apply at the Office.

Consultation free. Descriptive circulars of cures fected, with numerous references, can be had by plication at the Office.

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DR. S. W. BECKWITH,
1 20smw No. 1220 WALNUT Street, Phila.

EAFNESS, BLINDNESS, AND CATARRH.—J. ISAACS, M. D., Professor of the Eye and Ear eats all diseases appertaining to the above members ith the utmost success. Testimonials from the most liable sources in the city can be seen at his office, No. 19 PINE Street. The Medical Faculty are invited to ccompany their patients, as he has no secrets in his actice. 10 2

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HIGHLY IMPORTANT NOTICE.
HE SEABOARD AND ROANOKE RAILROAD OPEN.
CHANGE OF HOUR.

On and after Monday next (8th of January) the eamers of the OLD BAY LINE will leave BALTIMORE r FORTRESS MONROE and NORFOLK at 5½ o'clock . M.

We now offer to the public, by this route, unsurpassed ccommodations, in having two such steamers as the HOMAS KELSO and ADELAIDE.

Passengers leaving Baltimore at 5½ o'clock P. M. will rrive at Norfolk in time to connect with the James iver steamers for CITY POINT and RICHMOND.

The Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad being now open, his is the only line by which connections can be made ith it at Portsmouth for Suffolk, Blackwater, Edenton lymouth, Weldon Raleigh, Goldsboro Newbern, Wilmington and all points on the great Southern route.

Passengers going to any point south of Norfolk will nd this to be the most *expeditious* and the *cheapest* oute.

are from Philadelphia to	Fortress Monroe	$7 75
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Through tickets from Baltimore to Weldon, N. C., $12 nly.

Through Tickets can be obtained at all the depots of he principal Northern, Eastern, and Western cities, nd Washington City, D. C.

Be particular to procure tickets by the old-established AY LINE!

State Rooms and Meals extra.

The State Room accommodations are unsurpassed nd the table well supplied.

Passengers taking the 8 A. M. train from New York ave ample time to dine in Baltimore.

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CABINS	$90, $80, and $70
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Steamship "CALEDONIA" leaves SATURDAY, anuary 20.

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ssued for bringing out passengers from the above oints at

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EDINBURGH. Wednesday, January 17.
CITY OF BALTIMORE Saturday January 20
CITY OF MANCHESTER, Wednesday, January 24.
CITY OF NEW YORK, Saturday, January 27.
At noon, from Pier 44 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE.

First Cabin	$90·00	Steerage	$30·00
First Cabin to London	95 00	Steerage to London	34·00
First Cabin to Paris	105·00	Steerage to Paris	40·00

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., &c., at moderate rates.

Passage by the mail steamers, sailing every SATURDAY, payable in gold Passage by the mid week steamers, payable in United States currency.

Passage by the Wednesday steamers:—Cabin, $90, Steerage $35; payable in United States currency.

Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $30 gold, or its equivalent Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends

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For freight, which will be taken on accommodating terms, apply to WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO., No. 124 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

MEDICAL.

ELECTRICAL DISCOVERIES
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GLORIOUS RESULTS.

DR. M. J. GALLOWAY, Electrical Physician, formerly the partner of PROFESSOR C. H. BOLLES, after an absence of a year and a half from the city, during which time he has been engaged with PROFESSOR BOLLES, his father-in-law, in investigating more fully the sublime subject of Electricity as the GREAT CURATIVE AGENT, has resumed his successful practice at No. 142 South EIGHTH Street, where he is curing, with unparalleled success the worst forms of acute and chronic diseases In our many scientific experiments with the electric, Galvanic, Electro-Magnetic, and pure Magnetic Currents, and their numerous modifications on the bodies of various animals for the purpose of ascertaining with minute accuracy the direc and indirect influence of each on the organization we have demonstrated that Electricity is the vital element—that it can be directed to any organ or part of the body, and even after the vital functions seem paralyzed, posses the power of arousing the dormant energies equalizing the circulation, and restoring the system to a self-sustaining healthy condition.

The most satisfactory results follow our treatment. In some instances the disease of years' standing yields readily at the first touch of the electric element, while in others it requires a more protracted treatment.

One very important feature of our treatment is that no time is lost in *experimenting* with disease. By means of an electrical test, an accurate diagnosis is given at once, determining the locality and character of the disease, and indicating the treatment to be pursued.

DR. P. SHEDD, OF NEW YORK CITY, a scientific gentleman of ability, is associated with Dr. Galloway in the practice. Dr. Shedd was a student of Professor C. H. Bolles, with many other eminent medical men in the city of Rochester, N. Y., about ten years ago, and after that a partner in the city of Buffalo, and since that time has given his whole attention to the curing of disease by Electricity in its various forms and modifications, in accordance with the *great* and *sublime* doctrines of Professor Bolles, who has brought his discovery into public favor in all the principal cities of America, among medical men and Electricians. The skill and experience, therefore, of Dr. M. J. Galloway and P. Shedd, M. D., commend them to the confidence of the public and afflicted.

Mrs. C. H. BOLLES, the oldest and most successful female Electrician in the country, has charge of the Female Department.

Our treatment is eminently successful in all FEMALE DISEASES.

N. B.—Professor BOLLES, my father-in law, has no *successor* in this city, although we find lengthy advertisements in the public press of this city during the past year from an individual who has had the audacity to style himself "SUCCESSOR TO PROFESSOR BOLLES."

The same individual publishes a long list of patients as *reference*, giving the public to understand that they were cured by him, when in fact every one of them was treated by Professor Bolles and myself—with many thousand others. Many of the parties he refers to as having been treated by him, HE, IN FACT, HAS NEVER SEEN. All such misrepresentations are calculated to *deceive* the public, especially the afflicted portion. *Those given up as incurable are invited to call.*

STUDENTS can enter at any time for a full course of instruction in our scientific practice. We are receiving letters almost daily from different parts of the country, soliciting students who have been instructed by us, therefore we can guarantee good positions to all our graduates. We invite the old students of PROF. BOLLES or myself who are practising our *old* system in this city to become instructed in our *new discoveries*, so that they may learn how to cure more diseases, and in much less time than by our old system.

CONSULTATION FREE.

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A uniform standard of weights, and a correct system of weighing, are subjects claiming the attention of every individual in the community.

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Not only UNEXCELLED, but UNEQUALLED in purity of Tone and Power designed especially for Churches and Schools, but found to be equally well adapted to the Parlor and Drawing-Room. For sale only by E. M. BRUCE,
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Also, a complete assortment of the Perfect Melodeon constantly on hand. 7 13 6m

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OFFICE S. E. CORNER THIRD AND WALNUT STREETS, PHILADELPHIA.
MARINE INSURANCE
ON VESSELS, CARGO, FREIGHT } To all parts of the world.
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ASSETS OF THE COMPANY
November 1, 1865.

$100 000	United States 5 per cent. loan, '71	$95,000·00
120 000	" 6 " " '81	128 100·00
200 000	" 7 3-10 per cent. loan, Treasury Notes	194 375 00
100 000	State of Pennsylvania Five Per Cent. Loan	90,555·
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170 700	Loans on Bonds and Mortgage, first liens on City Property	170,700·0
$1,036,850 Par.	Market value	$996 560·00
	Real Estate	36,000·00
	Bills receivable for insurances made	121,013 37
	Balances due at Agencies.—Premiums on Marine Policies, Accrued Interest, and other debts due the Company	40,511·44
	Scrip and Stock of sundry Insurance and other Companies, $ 133. Estimated value	2,910 00
	Cash in Banks $55,956 89 Cash in Drawer 678·48	56,635 37
		$1 253 630·18

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Insurance effected for one year, in any sum from $100 to $10,000, at a premium of only one-half per cent., securing the full amount insured in case of death, and a compensation each week equal to the whole premium paid.

Short time Tickets for 1, 2, 3, 5, 7, or 10 days, or 1, 3, or 6 months, at 10 cents a day, insuring in the sum of $3000 or giving $15 per week if disabled, to be had at the General Office, No. 133 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, or at the various Railroad Ticket offices. Be sure to purchase the tickets of the North American Transit Insurance Company.

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1829. CHARTER PERPETUAL.
FRANKLIN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
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ASSETS ON JANUARY 1, 1865, $2,501,297·04.

CAPITAL	$400,000
ACCRUED SURPLUS	997 869
PREMIUMS	1,103,428

Unsettled Claims, $12,745. Income for 1865, $301,000.
LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829, OVER $5,000,000.
PERPETUAL AND TEMPORARY POLICIES ON LIBERAL TERMS.

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In addition to MARINE and INLAND INSURANCE this Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE, on liberal terms, on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings, by deposit of premium.

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Charter Perpetual. Authorized Capital, $500 000
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CAPITAL PAID IN, IN CASH, $200,000.

This company continues to write on *Fire Risks only* Its capital, with a good surplus, is safely invested.

701

Losses by fire have been promptly paid, and more than

$500,000

Disbursed on this account within the past few years.

For the present the office of this company will remain at

No. 415 WALNUT STREET,

But within a few months will remove to its OWN BUILDING

N. E. CORNER SEVENTH AND CHESNUT STREETS.

Then as now, we shall be happy to insure our patrons at such rates as are consistent with safety.

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A 1 No. 118 S. SECOND Street,
1 31y JOSHUA H. COUSTY.

LAST PROCLAMATION TO THE PUBLIC!—WILLIAM INGRAM, Tea Dealer, No 43 S. SECOND Street has sold out his entire stock at war prices, and now that the Rebellion is over and peace proclaimed we can sell at 75 to 100 per cent. less than former prices Having this day received a large supply of very fine Teas of all grades, from 40 cents to $1·30 a pound; Coffees from 28 to 40 cents a pound. Call and examine our fresh Teas. 7 8 ly

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RARE CHANCE
FOR INVESTMENT.
THE COMMONWEALTH GOLD AND SILVER MINING COMPANY, OF NEVADA.
CAPITAL, $300,000. 30,000 SHARES OF $10 EACH.
15,000 *SHARES FOR SALE TO RAISE A DEVELOPMENT FUND.*

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The Company, in order to raise a fund to develope and work their mine, have determined to offer one-half of their stock, or 15 000 shares, to the public for sale.

All subscriptions must be accompanied by a payment of forty per cent. in cash, of the amount of stock subscribed for, which payment, it is believed may be all that will be required, and that the fund thus produced, will be sufficient to start and continue mining operations, which of itself will bring returns to the Company as will enable it to fully develope and successfully work their mine.

This Company own the Boyd and Hunter Gold and Silver Mine, situate in Smoky Valley District, eight miles south of the city of Austin, Reese River country, Lander county, State of Nevada; contains 1400 lineal feet and is reputed one of the best undeveloped mines in the State.

AVERAGE ASSAY, $433·43 PER TON.

This Company has organized for work, and not stock manufacturing

Professor Silliman and others say that Reese River ore averages $250 per ton. The Company expect in a short time to mine at least twenty-five tons of ore per day, and if this ore averages $200 per ton, the earnings will be $1,500 000 in bullion per annum, which is considered a safe estimate.

There is believed to be no instance on record of failure in this section, where silver mining companies have commenced operations with the requisite development fund on with fair surface indications to begin with; success in this enterprise may be confidently predicted. [2 30 smw12t

Prospectus, giving full information, may be had at the Office of the Company, No. 422 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia, where subscriptions will be received.

G. C. REUKAUFF,
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PICTURE FRAMES,
AND GILT MOULDINGS!
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OLD WORK REGILT EQUAL TO NEW. 11 6 4m

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HARNESS ORNAMENTS,
No. 623 COMMERCE STREET (*Third Story*),
ENTRANCE ON WHEELER'S COURT.
ORNAMENTS, MONOGRAMS, LETTERS, CRESTS ROSETTES, ETC.,
Of any Special Design, made to order at the shortest notice, and at REASONABLE PRICES. 1 2tuthslm*

MONUMENTS, TOMBS, GRAVE-STONES, Etc.
Just completed, a beautiful variety of
ITALIAN MARBLE MONUMENTS,
TOMBS, AND GRAVE-STONES,
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Work sent to any part of the United States.
HENRY S. TARR,
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OWEN HOUSE,
LATE "MARKHAM'S HOTEL."
ON THE
EUROPEAN PLAN,
ADJOINING WILLARD'S HOTEL,
WASHINGTON, D. C.
12 22 lm THOMAS P JACKS, Proprietor.

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.

TIME TABLE.—Commencing MONDAY, January 8 1866—Trains will leave Depot, corner of BROAD street and WASHINGTON Avenue, as follows:—

Express Train at 4·05 A. M. (Mondays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace Aberdeen, Perryman's, Magnolia and Stemmer's Run.

Delaware Railroad Train at 8·15 A. M. (Sunday excepted), for Salisbury, Milford, and intermediate stations.

Way Mail Train at 9 15 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore stopping at Chester, Thurlow Linwood, Claymont, and all regular stations between Wilmington and Baltimore.

Express Train at 2·45 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester Claymont, Wilmington, Newark Elkton North-east, Perryville, Havre de Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Magnolia and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11·15 P. M. for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North East, Perryville and Havre de-Grace.

Passengers by Boat from Baltimore for Fortress Monroe, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond will take the 9 15 A. M. Train.

As an additional accommodation for those holding Through Tickets for Baltimore, Washington and Southern points, a Special Car will leave the Philadelphia Depot at 11·30 A. M., connecting at Gray's Ferry with the Morning Express Train from New York.

WILMINGTON ACCOMMODATION TRAINS.

Stopping at all Stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 8·15 and 11·15 A. M., and 3 30, 5 00, and 7 00 P. M. The 3·30 P. M. train connects with Delaware Railroad for Milford and intermediate stations.

Leave Wilmington at 7·00, 8·15, and 9·30 A. M., and 3 00 and 5·00 P. M.

Trains for New Castle leave Philadelphia at 8 15 A. M., 3·30 and 5·00 P. M.

THROUGH TRAINS FROM BALTIMORE.

Leave Wilmington at 12·00 M., and 4 30 and 9·55 P. M.

CHESTER FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Leave Chester at 8·01, 8·58, and 10·14 A. M., and 12·36, 3·43, 5·01, 5·44 and 10·29 P. M.

FROM BALTIMORE TO PHILADELPHIA.

Leave Baltimore 8·25 A. M., Way Mail; 1·10 P. M., Express; 6·35 P. M., Express; 9·25 P. M. Express.

An Accommodation Train for Havre-de-Grace and intermediate stations will leave Baltimore at 4 10 P. M.

TRAINS FOR BALTIMORE.

Leave Chester at 9 52 A. M., 3 23, and 11 50 P. M.

Leave Wilmington at 12·27, 5·13, and 10·33 A. M., and 4 P. M.

SUNDAY TRAINS.

Express Train at 4·05 A. M. for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Magnolia, and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express 11 15 P. M., for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington Newark Elkton, Northeast, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace.

A special train will leave Philadelphia for Wilmington for intermediate stations at 9 P. M.

BALTIMORE FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Leave Baltimore at 9·25 P. M., stopping at Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, and Wilmington. Also stops at Elkton and Newark (to take passengers for Philadelphia and leave passengers from Washington or Baltimore) and Chester to leave passengers from Baltimore or Washington.

A special train will leave Wilmington for Philadelphia and intermediate stations at 6 30 P. M.

Freight train, with passenger car attached, will leave Wilmington for Perryville and intermediate stations at 6 P. M. H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—Depot, THIRD Street above Thompson.

For BETHLEHEM, DOYLESTOWN, MAUCH CHUNK, EASTON, WILLIAMSPORT, and WILKESBARRE.

At 7 30 A. M. (Express), for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Williamsport, and Wilkesbarre.

At 3·30 P. M. (Express), for Bethlehem, Easton, etc., reaching Easton at 6·45 P. M.

At 5 15 P. M., for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Danville and Williamsport.

For Doylestown at 8·35 A. M., 2·30 and 4·15 P. M.

For Fort Washington at 10 A. M. and 11 P. M.

For Lansdale at 6·15 P. M.

White cars of the Second and Third Streets Line City Passenger Cars run direct to the depot.

TRAINS FOR PHILADELPHIA,

Leave Bethlehem at 6·25 A. M. and 10 02 A. M., and 6 15 P. M.

Leave Doylestown at 6 30 A. M., 3·15 and 5 30 P. M.

Leave Lansdale at 6·10 A. M.

Leave Fort Washington at 10·50 A. M., and 2·15 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9 A. M.

Philadelphia for Doylestown at 3 P. M.

Doylestown for Philadelphia at 7 20 A. M.

Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4 P. M.

Through Tickets must be procured at the ticket offices THIRD Street, or BERKS Street.

6 5 ELLIS CLARK, Agent

FREIGHT LINES FOR NEW YORK AND all the Stations on the CAMDEN and AMBOY and connecting Railroads Increased despatch.

THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY FREIGHT LINES for New York will leave WALNUT Street Wharf at 5 o'clock P. M., daily (Sundays excepted).

Freight must be delivered before 4½ P. M., to be forwarded the same day. Returning, the above lines will leave New York at 12 noon, and 4 and 8 P. M.

Freight for Trenton, Princeton, Kingston New Brunswick, and all points on the Camden and Amboy Railroad; also, on the Belvidere, Delaware, and Flemington; the New Jersey, the Freehold and Jamesburg, and the Burlington and Mount Holly Railroads, received and forwarded up to 1 P. M.

The Belvidere Delaware Railroad connects at Phillipsburg with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and at Manunkachunk with all points on the Delaware, Lackawanna, and Western Railroad, forwarding to Syracuse, Buffalo, and other points in Western New York.

The New Jersey Railroad connects at Elizabeth with the New Jersey Central Railroad, and at Newark with the Morris and Essex Railroad

A slip memorandum, specifying the marks and numbers, shippers and consignees, must, in every instance, be sent with each load of goods, or no receipt will be given. Increased facilities have been made for the transportation of Live Stock. Drovers are invited to try the route When stock is furnished in quantities of two car-loads or more, it will be delivered at the foot of Fortieth street, near the Drove Yard, or at Pier No. 1 North river, as the shippers may designate at the time of shipment. For terms, or other information, apply to

WALTER FREEMAN, Freight Agent,
1 1 No. 228 S. DELAWARE Avenue Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.

On and after WEDNESDAY, November 1st, 1865, until further Notice.

FOR GERMANTOWN

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3·10, 3¾, 4, 5 5¾, 6, 7, 8 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown 6, 7, 7½, 8, 8·20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M. 1, 2 3, 4, 4¾, 6 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.

The 8·20 down train, and 3¾ and 5¾ up trains will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9·10 A. M., 2, 7, 10¾ P. M.

Leave Germantown 8 A. M., 1, 6, 9¾ P. M.

CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 8, 10, 12 A. M., 2, 3, 3¾ 5¾, 7, 9, and 11 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill 7·10 minutes, 8, 9·40, 11·40 A. M., 1·40, 3·40, 5·40, 6·40, 8·40, and 10·40 minutes P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9·10 minutes A. M., 2 and 7 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill 7·40 minutes A. M., 12·40, 5·40, and 9·25 minutes P. M.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 8·35 minutes, 11·05 A. M., 1½, 3 4½, 5½, 6¾, 8 05 minutes, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Norristown 5½, 7, 7·50, 9, 11 A. M., 1½, 4½, 6, and 8 P. M.

The 5½ P. M. train will stop at School Lane Wissahickon, Manayunk, Spring Mill, and Conshohocken only.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2½, and 7 P. M.

Leave Norristown 7 A. M., and 5 P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 8·35 minutes, 11·05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 5½, 6¾, 8·05, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Manayunk 6½, 7½, 8 20, 9½, 11½, A. M., 2, 5, 6¾, 8½ P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2½, and 7 P. M.

Leave Manayunk 7½ A. M., 5½, and 8 P. M.

W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent.
Depot NINTH and GREEN Streets

WEST JERSEY RAILROAD LINES.—From foot of MARKET Street (Upper Ferry).

Daily, except Sundays

FALL AND WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing WEDNESDAY, November 15, 1865.

For Bridgeton, Salem, and all Stations on West Jersey and Salem Railroads, at 9 A. M. and 3·30 P. M.

For Millville and all intermediate Stations, at 9 A. M. and 3·30 P. M.

For Cape May and intermediate Stations at 9 A. M. to Millville, connecting with Freight Train Passenger Car attached for Cape May, due 3·45 P. M., and 3 P. M., through Passenger due 8 P. M.

For Glassboro and intermediate Stations, at 9 A. M., and 3·30 P. M.

For Woodbury, Gloucester, etc., at 9 A. M., 3, 3·30 and 5·30 P. M.

Freight train will leave Philadelphia, from Sandford's wharf, at 10 A. M., and Camden at 12 M.

J VAN RENSSELAER, Superintendent.

THE WEST JERSEY EXPRESS COMPANY will attend to all the usual branches of express business, receive, deliver, and forward through other responsible Express Companies, to all parts of the country, any article intrusted to them.

A Special Messenger accompanies each through train. Office No 5 Walnut street 9 16 9m

1865 —PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.

This great line traverses the Northern and Northwest counties of Pennsylvania to the city of Erie, on Lake Erie. It has been leased and it is operated by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

TIME OF PASSENGER TRAINS AT PHILADELPHIA.

Arrive Eastward—Erie Mail Train 1·00 P. M.
" " Erie Express Train, 11·10 A. M.
Leave Westward—Erie Mail Train, 7·20 P. M.
" " Erie Express Train, 7·20 A. M.

Passenger cars run through on the Erie Mail and Express Trains without change, both ways, between Philadelphia and Erie.

NEW YORK CONNECTION.

Leave New York at 6·00 P. M., arrive at Erie at 3·37 A. M.

Leave Erie at 1·55 P. M., arrive at New York 1·15 P. M.

No change of cars between Erie and New York.

Elegant Sleeping Cars on all Night Trains.

For information respecting passenger business, apply at THIRTIETH and MARKET Streets, Philadelphia.

And for freight business of the Company's Agents—S. B. Kingston, Jr., corner THIRTEENTH and MARKET Streets, Philadelphia; J. W. Reynolds, Erie; William Brown, Agent, N C. R. R. Baltimore.

H. B. HOUSTON, General Freight Agent, Philadelphia
H. W. GWINNER, General Ticket Agent, Philadelphia
JOS D. POTTS General Manager, Williamsport.
ALFRED L. TYLER, General Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD.
GREAT TRUNK LINE
FROM PHILADELPHIA TO THE INTERIOR OF PENNSYLVANIA, THE SCHUYLKILL, SUSQUEHANNA, CUMBERLAND, AND WYOMING VALLEYS,
AND NORTH, NORTHWEST, AND THE CANADAS.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS.

Leaving the Company's Depot, at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING MAIL.

At 8·00 A. M. for Reading Lebanon Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Allentown, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg Hagerstown, etc, etc.

This train connects at READING with the East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc.; and with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg etc.; PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS

Leaves Philadelphia at 3·30 P. M., for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad train for Columbia, etc., and with Catawissa Railroad train for Milton, Williamsport, Elmira, Buffalo, etc.

READING ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Reading at 6·30 A. M., stopping at all way stations, arrives in Philadelphia at 9·35 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4·30 P. M., arrives in Reading at 7·30 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 7·25 A. M., and Pottsville at 8·30 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1·20 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 1·45 P. M., and Pottsville at 2·45 P. M.; arriving at Philadelphia at 7 05 P. M.

Harrisburg Accommodation leaves Reading at 7·25 A. M. and Harrisburg at 9·00 P. M.

Market train with a Passenger car attached leaves Philadelphia at 12·45, noon for Reading and all way stations; leaves Reading at 11·30 A. M., and Downingtown at 12 30 P. M., for Philadelphia and all way stations.

All the above trains run daily Sundays excepted

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8·00 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3·15 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.

Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 8·00 A. M. and 4·30 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Downington at 7·00 A. M. and 2·30 Noon.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.

Leaves New York at 9·00 A. M. and 8·00 P. M., passing Reading at 10 A. M., and 1·48 P. M., connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad Express Trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning, Express Train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg, at 3 and 9 00 A. M., passing Reading at 4·49 and 10 52 A. M., arriving at New York at 10 A. M. and 2·45 P. M. Sleeping Car accompanying these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg, without charge

Mail Train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 1 45 P. M. Mail Train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 Noon.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.

Trains leave Pottsville at 6·45 and 11·00 A. M., and 7·15 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 7 35 A. M. and 1·40 and 4 15 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.

Trains leave Auburn at 7·35 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and at 1·30 P. M. for Pinegrove and Tremont; returning from Harrisburg at 4·00 P. M., and from Tremont at 7 00 A. M. and 6·00 P. M.

TICKETS.

Through first class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canadas.

The following tickets are obtained only at the Office of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No 227 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. Nicolls, General Superintendent, Reading.

COMMUTATION TICKETS.

At 25 per cent discount, between any points desired, for families and firms

MILEAGE TICKETS.

Good for 2000 miles, between all points, at $52·50 each, for families and firms

SEASON TICKETS,

For three, six nine or twelve months, for holders only, to all points at reduced rates

CLERGYMEN

Residing on the line of the road will be furnished with cards, entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half-fare.

EXCURSION TICKETS,

From Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday and Monday at reduced fare, to be had only at the Ticket Office at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

FREIGHT.

Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's New Freight Depot, Broad and Willow streets

FREIGHT TRAINS.

Leave Philadelphia daily at 5·30 A. M., 12·45 noon, and 6·00 P. M. for Reading Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and all points beyond.

MAILS

Close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M. and for all principal Stations only at 2·15 P. M. 8 15

FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN AND Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Company's lines

FROM PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK

and way places, from Walnut street wharf, will leave as follows viz.:—

	FARE
At 6 A. M., via Camden and Amboy Accommodation	$2·25
At 8 A. M., via Camden and Jersey City Express	3 00
At 2 P. M. via Camden and Amboy Express	2·25
At 12 M. (noon) and 8 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Accommodation (Freight and Passenger)	2·25
At 6 and 11·30 P. M., via Camden and Amboy, Accommodation (Freight and Passenger), 1st class ticket	2·25
2d Class Ticket	1 50

At 6 and 10 A. M., 2 and 5 P. M., for Mount Holly, Ewansville, Pemberton and Vincentown; at 6 A. M., and 2 P. M., for Freehold.

At 6 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 3·30, 5, 6, and 11·30 P. M., for Palmyra, Riverton, Delanco, Beverly, Edgewater Burlington, Florence, Bordentown etc. The 10 A. M. and 5 P. M. lines run direct through to Trenton.

LINES FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT WILL LEAVE AS FOLLOWS:—

At 11·15 A. M., 4·30 and 6·45 P. M., via Kensington and Jersey City Express	$3·00
At 12 P. M. (Night) via Kensington and Jersey City Express	2·25

The 6·45 P. M. Line will run daily. All others Sundays excepted

At 7·30 and 11·15 A. M., 3, 3·30, 4·30, 5 and 6 45 P. M., and 12 Midnight, for Bristol, Trenton, etc.

At 7 A. M., 10·50, 3, 5 and 6 P. M. for Cornwells, Torrisdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg and Frankford, and at 8 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate Stations

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD.

For the Delaware River Valley, Northern Pennsylvania, and New York State, and the Great Lakes.

Two through trains daily (Sundays excepted) from Kensington Depot as follows:—

At 7·30 A. M. and 3·30 P. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Canandaigua, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3·30 P. M. Line connects direct with the Train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.

At 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate Stations.

For New York, and Way Lines leaving Kensington Depot, take the cars on Fifth street, above Walnut, half an hour before departure. The cars run into the Depot, and on arrival of each Train, run from the Depot. On Sundays omnibuses will leave Walnut street wharf at 6 P. M., to connect with 6 45 P. M. line.

Fifty Pounds of Baggage only allowed each Passenger. Passengers are prohibited from taking anything as baggage but their wearing apparel. All baggage over fifty pounds to be paid for extra The Company limit their responsibility for baggage to One Dollar per pound, and will not be liable for any amount beyond $100, except by special contract.

Tickets sold and baggage checked direct through to Boston.

Graham's Baggage Express will call for and deliver baggage at the Depots. Orders to be left at 3 Walnut st.

LINES FROM NEW YORK FOR PHILADELPHIA,

Will leave from foot of Cortland street

At 12 M. and 4 P. M., via Jersey City and Camden.

At 7 and 10 and 11½ A. M., 6 P. M. and 12 Night, via Jersey City and Kensington.

From Pier No. 1 North river, at 6 A. M. and 2 P. M., via Amboy and Camden.

At 12 M. 3 and 6 P. M. (Freight and Passenger), via Amboy and Camden.

Jan. 15, 1866. WILLIAM H. GATZMER, Agent.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD
WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the New Depot, at THIRTIETH and MARKET Streets.

The cars of the Market Street Passenger Railway run to and from this Depot They leave Front street every two minutes, commencing one hour previous to the time of departure of each Train, and allow about 30 minutes for a trip. Their cars are in waiting on the arrival of each Train, and connections are made with all roads crossing Market street.

On Sundays—Cars leave Eleventh and Market streets at 6·45 P. M., to connect with Pittsburg and Erie Mail, and at 10 25 P. M. with Philadelphia Express.

Mann's Baggage Express is located at No. 31 S. Eleventh street. Parties desiring Baggage taken to the trains can have it done at reasonable rates upon application to him.

TRAINS LEAVE AND ARRIVE AT DEPOT, THUS:—

LEAVE.

Erie Express	at	7 30 A. M.
Mail Train	"	8·00 "
Paoli Accommodation, No. 1	"	10·00 "
Fast Line	"	12 00 M.
Parkesburg	"	1·00 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	"	2·30 "
Lancaster Accommodation	"	4·00 "
Paoli Train, No. 2	"	5·30 "
Pittsburg and Erie Mail	"	7·30 "
Philadelphia Express	"	11·10 "

ARRIVE.

Cincinnati Express	at	1·30 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	"	7·10 "
Paoli Accommodation, No. 1	"	8·20 "
Parkesburg Train	"	9 30 "
Erie Express	"	11 20 "
Lancaster Train	"	12 30 P. M.
Fast Line	"	1·10 "
Paoli Accommodation, No. 2	"	4·40 "
Day Express	"	5·45 "
Harrisburg Accommodation	"	8·40 "

Philadelphia Express leaves daily. Pittsburg and Erie Mail leaves daily (except Saturday). All other trains daily (except Sunday).

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract

THOMAS H. PARKE, Ticket Agent at the Depot.

An Emigrant Train runs daily (except Sunday). For full information as to fare and accommodation, apply to FRANCIS FUNK No. 137 Dock Street

FROM BRAZIL.

The War on the River Plate—More Rumors of Peace—The Allies Still Advancing.

From the Buenos Ayres Standard, November 25.

The march of the allied army across the Province of Corrientes, and the mooted temporary suspension of hostilities during the tropical heat of the present season, are the only features of importance we have to note respecting the war. The Paraguayans are now completely shut up in their own country, and so little reliable information comes across the lines that it is difficult to estimate with any degree of correctness the elements of defense at the disposal of the Paraguayan Government; we are inclined, however, to credit the rumor that the greatest distress prevails, owing to the scarcity of food. There have been during the last fortnight many reports about peace, but we are not in a position to say what foundation there may be for such a desirable event. Indeed it is difficult to conjecture how President Mitre could arrange a peace with Paraguay so long as President Lopez is in power; we think, therefore, that these peace rumors are premature, and no terms can become so until the allied arms destroy Humaita. All the Brazilian forces which were stationed at Higueritas, in the Banda Oriental, have embarked for Corrientes, and the allied squadron there has been strengthened by several gunboats and the iron-clad *Tamandare;* our home readers, however, need not look for very important military operations before next year, as at present the heat is so great in Paraguay and Corrientes as to delay the onward march of the allies. President Mitre, in consequence, has ordered General Urquiza to disband his men, although not until signs of disaffection amongst some of the cavalry regiments had become so painfully obvious as to render such a measure essentially necessary.

OVERTURES OF PEACE—REINFORCEMENTS FOR THE BRAZILIAN ARMY.

From the Anglo-Brazilian Times, December 9.

The only intelligence from the Plate since our last that seems to have any bearing on the state of affairs there is the sending by Lopez of a vessel under a flag of truce with a sealed missive addressed to the President of the Argentine Confederation, which was delivered to Commodore Barroso, and by him handed to General Lagrana for transmission to General Mitre. Up to the latest date from the Plate nothing was known of the contents of the Paraguayan communication, but the general supposition was that it contained overtures of peace on the part of Lopez; others, however, believe that the missive was a colorable pretext to obtain information of the disposition of the Brazilian fleet, and there seems to be grounds for the belief that Lopez had prepared a large number of flat-bottomed boats, and purposed to surprise the Brazilian fleet at night, and carry the vessels by boarding, as Commodore Barroso had issued orders that steam should be kept up, and the crews be at their post from 2 to 5 A. M. of each night. The iron-clad *Tamandare*, accompanied by four other steamers, carrying munitions and supplies, and three thousand land troops, had passed Parana on the 21st ult., and would shortly reach Corrientes. From the main allied army, it is known that it was still engaged in passing, on the 16th ult., the little river Batel, which has widely overflowed its banks, and rendered its crossing difficult. The greater part was, however, across upon that date, and it was reported in Buenos Ayres that a part of it had reached the Parana at Rincon do Soto. General Flores, however, with the Brazilian brigade united to his forces, was marching towards the centre of the province. Reinforcements were arriving every few days at Buenos Ayres for the Brazilian army, and various contingents of the distant Argentine provinces were on their way to join General Mitre. Urquiza's levies, however, are virtually dissolved, and he is said now to have only two or three hundred of them in quarters. In some of the central provinces of the Confederation the efforts of the General Government to raise troops are set at defiance, and in Rioja and some other places parties commit open depredations, and the Indians continue to make inroads along the northern frontier. In Rio nothing of great importance has occurred. The second steamer of the New York and Rio de Janeiro mail line arrived on the 20th November, and sailed again on the 2d December. A steeple-chase took place on the 26th ult., at S. Christovac, which was honored by the attendance of their Imperial Majesties and the Imperial family; and the 2d inst. being the anniversary of the Emperor's natal day, a grand levee took place, at which all the diplomatic corps, and other distinguished individuals attended, to felicitate his Imperial Majesty on the occasion. The grand tunnel of the second section of the Pedro II Railway was opened on the 2d, after seven years' continuous labor. In the provinces nothing of note has occurred.

FENIANISM.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE FENIAN SENATE—ADJOURNMENT SUBJECT TO THE CALL OF THE CHAIRMAN—ADDRESS TO THE CIRCLES—PRESIDENT ROBERTS AND GENERAL SWEENEY TO GO ON A WESTERN TOUR—STATEMENT OF SENATOR MEEHAN.

The Fenian Senate reassembled on Saturday morning. The most interesting portion of the proceedings was the adoption of vigorous measures for stirring up the different circles throughout the country. Colonel Roberts—the President of the Brotherhood as recognized by the Senate—and General Sweeney, the Secretary of War, are on the point of starting upon a tour among the Circles of the Fenian Brotherhood, with the view of effecting the object of this action of the Senate.

Their route will be mainly through the Western States, and will embrace Troy, Rochester, Buffalo, Cleveland, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Loiusville, Springfield, La Salle, Chicago, Lafayette, Indianapolis, Milwaukie, and other places on that line.

An "Address" (a new one) was adopted reviewing the causes and results of the impeachment and deposition of Mr. O'Mahony by the Senate, and giving an explanation of the position as it stands to-day.

The next feature of interest was a statement from Senator Meehan, in which that gentleman reviewed the origin and progress of his difficulty with O'Mahony; described the nature and consequences of his visit to Ireland; and also treated other matters with which he has been mixed up.

Mr. Meehan appears to deny that the loss of his papers while in Ireland contributed to the arrest of any Fenians in that country; and concludes his statement by prophesying that the day is not far distant when traitors and deceivers in the Brotherhood will receive their just reward from an avenging Heaven. Amen! The Senate adjourned at noon on Saturday, subject to the call of its Chairman, James Gibbons, of Philadelphia.

There is nothing of interest to be made public from the O'Mahony headquarters. The authorities there do not appear to be in the slightest degree disturbed by the action of the "Senate," and still pursue operations on the same line, which they will probably continue if it takes all summer.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

The Latest Markets by Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, January 22.—Flour is firm for the higher grades; Howard superfine, $8·75; family, $12·25. Corn—White steady at 88c; yellow dull at 76c. Oats heavy. Coffee firm; Rio 18@21c., in gold. Provisions steady. Whisky firm at $2·31.

NEW YORK, January 22.—Stocks are heavy. Chicago and Rock Island, 107½; Cumberland Preferred, 46½; New York Central, 92½; Reading, 101; Hudson River, 103½; Canton Company, 44½; Missouri 6s, 77; Erie, 86½; Western Union Telegraph, 50½; U. S. Coupons, 1862, 103; Coupon 10-40s, 93; Treasury 7·30s, 98½; Gold, 139½.

PHILAD'A STOCK EXCHANGE SALES, Jan. 22

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

SECOND BOARD.

$2000 City 6s, new.... 92¼
$1000 City 6s, old.... 87¼
$3000 C & A mt 6s, 89. 90½
$5000 U S 5-20s 64....101¾
6 sh Far&M Bk....122
200 sh Ocean......s5 15⅞
100 sh do.....b30. 16
100 sh Ph & E....s30 29½
100 sh do....s30.. 29½
100 sh Sugar C'k.... 1¼
100 sh Reading.....s5 50½
200 sh do.......s5 50½
30 sh M&M Bk Pit'g 57
400 sh N Penna...s30 30

FOURTH EDITION

LATEST FROM WASHINGTON.

The National Debt—Voluntary Contributions for its Extinction—Proceedings of Congress To-Day.

WASHINGTON, January 22.

The National Debt.

Voluntary contributions to the payment of the National debt continue to pour into the United States Treasury; but as yet, save the one thousand dollar donation by the Indiana farmer, some months ago mentioned, these patriotic contributions have scarcely paid, in any case, for the clerk hire or time spent in making the necessary entries and records upon the books of the Treasurer, who is compelled to go through the same amount of labor upon receipt of one cent as is required for a sum of one thousand dollars or more.

The impracticability of such mere drop-in-the-bucket patriotism is sufficiently apparent by a mention of the character and results of the last three gifts received.

"A Patriot" sends from New York *one cent*, which, he says, is a more liberal donation from him, in view of his means, than would be one thousand dollars from a merchant in good standing in that city, and if all would send in the same proportion, the national debt would be paid off at once.

"A Union Man" sends fifty cents as the proceeds of an impromptu raffle of a drinking vessel (probably after deducting "drinks all round"); and the pastor of a Methodist church in a New York village sends one dollar to be applied to the liquidation of the national debt. He says:—"I am so poor that they do not think me worth taxing, yet believing the debt can be paid by voluntary contributions, will not withhold this mite towards doing what should be done."

The pastor's sentiment is commendable, but the practical effect of his gift is burdensome upon the Government. In making the proper entries and copying the letter in each of the foregoing donations, the matter was required to pass through the hands of a number of clerks, whose time thus occupied, it is found, cost the Government an average of one dollar and fifty-one cents. Cost for entering same, three dollars and twenty-four cents. Actual loss to the Treasury, one dollar and seventy-three cents.

Contributions of such small sums, if advisable at all, must be made in some other way in order to benefit the Treasury.

CONGRESS.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, January 22.—Mr. Sumner (Mass.) presented the memorial of the Boston Board of Trade, asking for the passage of a law to exempt Northern creditors from the operations of the Southern statutes of limitation. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. Clark (N. H.) called up the bill in relation to the qualifications for jurors, providing that no person shall be disqualified from acting on a grand or petit jury by reason of his having formed or expressed an opinion upon the matter to be submitted to such jury founded upon public rumor, newspaper statements, etc. It was made the special order for Thursday next.

The bill for the enlargement of the Freedmen's Bureau was taken up, the pending question being upon Mr. Cowan's amendment to limit the jurisdiction of the bureau to the States lately in rebellion.

House of Representatives.

Mr. Finck (Ohio) introduced a bill prescribing an oath of office, and repealing the test oath law of 1862, which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Messrs. Jenckes (R. I.) and Myers (Pa.) severally introduced bills regulating suffrage in the District of Columbia, which were referred.

Mr. Radford (N. Y.) introduced a bill providing for the admission of the State of Colorado into the Union.

Several resolutions were introduced instructing the Committee on Ways and Means to inquire into the expediency of taxing tobacco in the leaf, and the expediency of reducing the tax on common tobacco.

Mr. Stevens (Pa.) introduced a resolution, which was adopted, instructing the Committee on the Judiciary to inquire whether further legislation is necessary to compel compliance with the law requiring all officers to take the test oath.

Mr. Williams (Pa.) introduced a resolution, which was referred to the Committee on Reconstruction, declaring that the leaders of the Rebellion ought to be tried by Court Martial, or a Military Commission, and it would be inexpedient to try them by civil court, where the jurors in the South would be the equals of those accused in crime.

Mr. Stevens, from the Committee on Reconstruction, reported an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, providing that representation and taxation shall be based on the whole number of persons, provided in States where the elective franchise is denied or abridged on account of race or color, all such persons shall be excluded from the basis of representation.

GOVERNMENT SALES.

SALE OF GOVERNMENT BARGES.
CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
DEPOT OF WASHINGTON,
WASHINGTON, D. C., January 13, 1866.

Will be sold at public auction, under the direction of Brevet Major Benjamin Burton, A. Q. M., at Sixth street wharf, Washington, D. C. on SATURDAY, February 3 1866, at 12 o'clock M., the following named Government vessels, viz.:—

Barge MIDDLESEX.
Barge FINANCIER.
Barge JURA.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds

D. H. RUCKER,
Brev. Major-Gen. and Chief Quartermaster,
Depot of Washington.
1 15 17t

"SILVER AND GOLD MINING BUREAU,"
FOR THE
SALE AND DEVELOPMENT OF
SILVER AND GOLD MINING PROPERTY IN
NEVADA, COLORADO, CALIFORNIA, MONTANA
IDAHO, ARIZONA, NEW MEXICO,
AND ELSEWHERE.

Office, No. 400 LIBRARY Street, corner of FOURTH Street.

L. R. McDONOUGH, Secretary.
Entrance on LIBRARY Street. 1 11wfm3t

MITCHELL & FLETCHER,
GROCERS
AND
TEA DEALERS,
No. 1204 CHESNUT ST.,
Have just received
NEW BETHLEHEM BUCKWHEAT,
DRIED PEACHES, DRIED CHERRIES,
NEW YORK PLUMS,
NEW PRESERVED GINGER 15 6m

AMUSEMENTS.

MÆNNERCHOR MASQUERADE.—This event takes place on to-morrow evening at the Academy of Music, and promises to surpass all their former efforts. Less has been said and published about this ball than others, but as the Society is so well known they do not need so much laudation before the public. They have striven to give our own costumers their work, and have with some exceptions found all that was needed, and therefore need bring no celebrated costumer from another city.

The lobby of the Academy will be transformed into a garden, hung with colored lights, masks, etc. They have something new and unique in the way of checks, which cannot be lost, and will be found to admirably answer the purpose. The catering is in the hands of a competent restaurateur, and the wardrobe in the hands of Mr. A. Stummel, who knows how to give satisfaction in his department. Professor A. Birgfeld will have two full orchestras to discourse sweet music, one for dancing and the other for promenade music during the intermission. The entertainment will open with a musical performance by the Mænnerchor and the Ladies' Society, followed by a Grand March by all the characters. In the march some new and ludicrous characters will be represented. The Teutonia Mænnerchor, from New York, have promised their attendance in costume, and will give extra life to the whole. Nothing has been left undone to make this an elegant and recherche affair, and we can safely promise the participants an agreeable evening's entertainment. Spectators' tickets are for sale at the principal stores, and can also be had on the evening of the ball at the Locust street door of the Academy.

ARCH STREET THEATRE.—Miss Jean Hosmer appears this evening here as "Camille" in Miss Heron's very bad version of Alexandre Dumas' admirably written drama. Miss Hosmer's dramatic career must be known to all from the pamphlet notices and fulsome puffs that have been plentifully circulated. To us this lady is known as having appeared at the Chesnut Street Theatre at the close of Mr. Wheatley's management. Her first appearance was in "Juliet," but her best was certainly "Camille." Mr. Rankin will play "Armand," Mr. James the "Comte de Varville," two parts calculated to bring out whatever fine qualities these two young actors may possess. Mr. Rankin has only to be natural, earnest, and unconscious of the audience, and of the admiring eyes of the silly women who flatter and spoil him. Mr. James must conquer his nervousness. He has a deep, sonorous voice, of which he has not allowed us yet to hear the finest tones. But he is free from mannerisms; all that he wants is to manifest more of the passion and characteristics of the part he delineates. *Camille* will be put on the stage with the usual elegance with which all plays, especially modern ones, are given here.

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—*Arrah-na-Pogue*, with a new cast, will be given here this evening. Miss Orton is charming is charming in such simple rustic parts as "Arrah." Mr. Glenroy, the original "Shaun" in this country, is said to be a very fine artist. Mr. Mordaunt will play the "O'Grady," and Mr. Clarke "Beamish." We must not forget that Mr. Ward will play the admirable cockney servant. The play will of course be presented with all its original picturesque magnificence.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—Mr. J. S. Clarke will appear this evening in *Married Life*, and as "Jacques Strop" in *Robert Macaire*. Mr. Clarke has not played here in his own domain since the opening of his new theatre. Whenever he comes he is heartily welcome.

ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS.—The great Swiss Bell Ringers will give a matinee here on Tuesday, assisted by several most agreeable artists.

AMERICAN THEATRE.—*The Field of the Cloth of Gold*, with Zantretta, is drawing fine audiences every evening. Zantretta is perfectly wonderful.

THE TOURNAMENT FOR THE CHAMPIONSHIP OF PENNSYLVANIA.—The Billiard Tournament will commence at Concert Hall on the 31st instant, and will continue for five days. The contestants for the champion cue, who have thus far entered their names, are Messrs. Robert T. Ryall, of the Continental Hotel Saloons; Palmer, Plunkett, Bruce, Sternes, and Steinman, the latter being from the interior. It is likely that one or two amateurs may yet enter their names. The second struggle for the championship is the result of the resignation of the cue by its former skilful holder, Victor Estephe, who, we believe, has decided not to play any more matches. The former tournament took place in October, 1863, and was well contested. The present one, it is likely will result in the victory for Mr. Ryall, though Messrs. Palmer and Plunkett will doubtless give him a hard struggle. A large attendance of professionals is expected, among whom are Messrs. Kavanaugh, Carme, Phelan, Helms (now of Baltimore), Deery, McDevitt, and others.

GOVERNMENT SALES.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE.
PHILADELPHIA DEPOT, January 22, 1866.
SALE OF UNITED STATES QUARTERMASTER'S STORES.

Will be sold at Public Auction at the United States Government Warehouse, HANOVER Street Wharf, Philadelphia, Pa., on MONDAY, January 29, 1866, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M., the following described Quartermaster's Stores, viz:—

689 sets Four-horse Wagon Harness, new and in original packages.
1781 single sets Lead-horse Wagon Harness, new and in original packages.
76 sets Six-horse Artillery Harness, new and in original packages
870 single sets Lead-horse Wagon Harness, serviceable.
599 single sets Lead-horse Wagon Harness.
161 Mule Litters and Harness, second-hand.
149 Pack Saddles.
2637 Nose Bags, new.
179 Carpincho Skins, new.
180 yards Green Baize, new.
835 pounds Iron Wire, new.
25,566 pounds Chain Cable, new.
35,638 pounds Wrought Spikes, new.

Terms of sale—Cash, in Government funds.

By order of
Colonel WILLIAM W. McKIM,
Chief Quartermaster,
Philadelphia Depot.
HENRY BOWMAN,
1 22 6t Captain and Assistant Quartermaster.

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE.
NAVY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON CITY, January 18, 1866

Sale of serviceable and unserviceable
NAVY POWDERS,
at the United States Navy Yard, Norfolk, Virginia.

There will be sold to the highest bidders, at public auction, at noon on the 15th day of March, 1866, in the office of the Inspector of Ordnance, at the Norfolk Navy Yard, *by sample*, five hundred and thirty-four thousand four hundred and three (534,403) pounds of Navy Powders, as follows:—

502,360 pounds, serviceable.
7,877 " condemned.
19,518 " damaged.
4,648 " compressed.
534,403

As only about two hundred and seventy-two thousand three hundred and fifty-five (272,355) pounds of these powders are in barrels, purchasers must provide barrels into which the remainder of the powders may be emptied from the tanks, for which a period of thirty (30) days will be allowed. The powder in barrels, however, must be removed within ten days from the day of sale, otherwise they will revert to the Government.

Terms cash, in Government funds, one-half of the purchase money to be deposited at the completion of the sale, and the remainder before the powders are removed.

H. A. WISE,
1 22 mws t 3 14 Chief of Bureau.

AUCTION SALE OF SERVICEABLE AND DAMAGED HOSPITAL PROPERTY.
MEDICAL PURVEYOR'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., January 15, 1866

Will be sold at the Judiciary Square Warehouses, E and FIFTH Streets, in this city, on TUESDAY, the 23d of January, 1866, at 10 o'clock, A. M., a large quantity of serviceable and Damaged Hospital Property, consisting of:—

Sheets,
Drawers,
Pillow-cases,
Bed-sacks,
Towels,
Gowns,
Blankets,
Shirts,
Mosquito-nets,
Tin Plates,
Wash Basins,
Knives and Forks,
Spoons, etc.

Also, one Fire-proof Safe.

Terms—Cash.

Property to be removed within forty-eight hours from termination of sale.

C. SUTHERLAND,
1 16 6t Surg. U. S. A., Med. Pur.

AUCTION SALES.

NOTICE.—Under and by virtue of the power vested in me by an Indenture of Mortgage upon the property hereinafter described, executed by the Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad Company to me as Trustee, dated the 12th day of May, A. D. 1859, and recorded in the office for Recording Deeds, etc., in and for the county of Blair, on the 18th day of May, A. D. 1859, in Mortgage Book "A," pages 503-4-5-6-7 and 8, and in the office for Recording Deeds, etc., in and for the county of Centre, on the 17th day of May, A. D. 1859, in Mortgage Book "E," page 170, etc., to secure the payment of bonds of said Company to the amount of two hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars and default having been made for more than ninety days after the same has been demanded, in the payment of the interest due on more than fifty thousand dollars in amount of the bonds secured by said mortgage, and having been requested in writing by the holders of more than fifty thousand dollars in amount of the said bonds the payment of the interest on which has been so demanded from said Company, and been so refused by them, to sell at public auction, upon the notice and terms in the said mortgage mentioned, the premises therein referred to, and to fulfil by such sale the duties imposed in accordance therewith and to discharge my duty as trustee in respect to the premises, I, JOHN EDGAR THOMSON *Trustee*, as aforesaid *and Mortgagee* in trust for the holders of the bonds secured by said mortgage, DO HEREBY GIVE NOTICE, that in pursuance of the power aforesaid vested in me for that purpose by the said Indenture of mortgage, and in exercise of the discretion thereby conferred and in obedience to the said requisition of the holders of the bonds to the amount aforesaid, as said Mortgage provided, I will, upon Monday, the 12th day of February, A. D. 1866, at 12 o'clock M., at the Philadelphia Exchange, in the city of Philadelphia, by the hands of M. Thomas & Sons, auctioneers, and upon the terms and conditions hereinafter stated expose to public sale by vendue or outcry, and will there sell to the highest and best bidder for the same, the property conveyed to me in mortgage as aforesaid and next mentioned, viz:—

The whole of that section of said Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad from the point of intersection with the Tyrone and Lock Haven Railroad, near Tyrone, Blair county, Pennsylvania, to Philipsburg, Centre county, Pennsylvania, as the same is now constructed, together with all and singular the railways, rails, bridges, fences, privileges, rights, and all real property of every description, acquired by and belonging to said Company and all the tolls, income, issues, and profits to be derived and to arise from the same and all the lands used and occupied for railways, depots, or stations between said points, with all buildings standing thereon or procured therefor.

A more specific and detailed statement of the items of property, included and referred to in the foregoing description, may be given as follows:—

RAILROAD.

All that section of the said Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad as now located and built, beginning at the point of intersection of the said Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad with Bald Eagle Valley Railroad, formerly the Tyrone and Lock Haven Railroad, near Tyrone, Blair county, thence extending northwardly to and through the borough of Philipsburg, Rush township, Centre county, and there terminating. Said section of said railroad, between the points aforesaid being about twenty miles in length. Together with the right of way for the same, with such additional widths as are required by the slopes of excavations and embankments.

SIDINGS

connected with said section of said Road and belonging to said Company, between said points, and the right of way for the same, of the number and length following, viz:—

At Mount Pleasant one siding about 200 feet long.

At 11¼ mile Post, one quarry siding about 383 feet long.

At Summit, 12th Mile Post, a second track siding about 1330 feet long.

At Summit, one Y and level siding, and one level siding north of Summit, with the right of way for all beyond the limits of the right of way for the track last mentioned. The total length of said Y and sidings being about 1600 feet.

At Sandy Ridge, a siding about 1268 feet long.

At Powelton, a Y about 1268 feet long, and two sidings about 2784 feet, total length, with the right of way for the same.

At Osceola Station, a siding about 744 feet long, together with two lines of track, one of which extends from the main track of the said Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad, to a warehouse lot owned by the said Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad Company, in said town of Osceola, Decatur township, Clearfield county, about 2975 feet long; and the other of which extends from a point on the said last-named track immediately west of the crossing of Moshannon creek to Miller's Coal Mines, in said Decatur township, Clearfield county, about 2354 feet long, and also 600 feet additional Railroad track extending up Moshannan creek; together with the right of way therefor, and all embankments, cuttings, bridges, and trestle-works necessary therefor.

At Dunbar, one siding about 370 feet long.

At Steiner's, one siding about 223 feet long.

At Philipsburg, three sidings about 1500 feet total length.

REAL ESTATE.

At Gardener's Station, near Eighth Mile Post, a Water Station, lot 66 by 100 feet, together with a Water Station 14 feet by 14 feet, with all water rights and fixtures, lands, and appurtenances needful therefor.

At Mount Pleasant a Water Station, 16 feet by 16 feet, with all the water rights and fixtures, lands, and appurtenances needful therefor.

At Sandy Ridge, a Water Station, 14 feet by 14 feet, with woodsheds attached, and all water rights, fixtures, lands, and appurtenances needful therefor.

One warehouse lot, containing 147 perches, situated in the town of Osceola, Decatur township, Clearfield county.

At 21½ Mile Post a lot of ground containing 69 perches, intended for a foreman's dwelling house.

At Philipsburg, one station lot, containing 48 perches with one frame passenger station, 50 feet by 20 feet, and one temporary frame warehouse, 50 feet by 20 feet, built thereon.

At Philipsburg, one lot or piece of ground, containing 4 85-160 acres, with

One frame Warehouse, 90 feet by 30 feet.

One frame Engine House, 31 feet by 57 feet.

One iron Turn-Table, 50 feet in diameter.

And one frame Water Station, 16 feet by 16 feet, built thereon, with all the water rights and fixtures, lands and appurtenances, needful therefor.

AND GENERALLY,

All the lands, railways, rails, bridges, culverts, trestle-works, tool-houses, coal-houses, wharves, fences, rights of way, workshops, machinery, stations, depots, depot-grounds, works, masonry, and other superstructure, real estate buildings, and improvements of whatever nature or kind, appertaining or belonging to the above-mentioned property, and to the said section of said Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad, and owned by said Company in connection therewith.

TERMS OF SALE.

The said Railroad Sidings Real Estate and premises, mentioned in the said mortgage, and above described, will be exposed to sale entire and in one lot, and the following terms and conditions will be observed in the making of the said sale:—

The purchaser will be required to pay $10,000 of the purchase money in cash at the time of the sale and in case any of the holders of any of the bonds or the coupons due and payable upon the said bonds of the Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad Company, and secured by the mortgage executed by the said Company to the said John Edgar Thomson, Trustee as aforesaid, shall become purchasers by themselves or with others of the said premises at the said sale, that then the said holders of the said bonds or coupons may for the residue of the said purchase money make payment within twenty days after said sale, either in whole or in part by transferring and delivering to the said John Edgar Thomson, Trustee as aforesaid, the said bonds or coupons, or by receipting upon the same for the amount that may be so bid by him or them in whole or in part of the said balance of the said purchase money, to be estimated for the purpose of such payment at the rate or value of the dividend or share of the said purchase money which the said holders of the said bonds or coupons may be respectively entitled to receive according to the terms of said mortgage, for which share or dividend the said delivery and transfer of or a receipt upon the said bonds or coupons shall be deemed and taken to be a discharge and acquittance; and the balance of the said purchase money, if any, shall be paid by the said party so purchasing in cash, within twenty days after the date of sale, to the said Trustee. And if the said premises shall be purchased at the said sale by parties other than the holders or owners of the said bonds or coupons as before mentioned, then the balance of said purchase money that may remain after the said payment of $10,000 thereof required to be paid at the time of said sale, shall be paid to the said trustee, in cash, within twenty days thereafter. Upon the payment or adjustment of said purchase money, as hereinbefore mentioned, the said trustee will execute and deliver to the purchaser or purchasers of the same a conveyance of the premises aforesaid, in pursuance of the power and authority conferred upon him.

Any further information in respect to said sale, or premises, may be had upon application to the undersigned Trustee, at the Office of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, No. 238 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia.

JOHN EDGAR THOMSON, Trustee,
No. 238 S. THIRD Street.
M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
16 2 mth4m Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

WE THIS DAY ESTABLISH A
BRANCH BANKING HOUSE
AT No. 3 NASSAU STREET
NEW YORK.
SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.
PHILADELPHIA, January 1, 1866. 1 2rp

TENER & DAVIS,
LAW AND COLLECTION OFFICE,
No. 13 S. THIRD STREET,
MERCANTILE CLAIMS COLLECTED,
And Law Business of all kinds attended to in all parts of the United States and Canada with fidelity.
MATURING PAPER COLLECTED AT USUAL BANK RATES. 1 13 12trp

WILEY & BROTHER,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
HAVANA CIGARS AND MEERSCHAUM PIPES,
N. W. Cor. EIGHTH and WALNUT Streets.

We offer the finest Havana Cigars at prices from 20 to 30 per cent. below the regular rates.

Also, the celebrated
"LONE JACK" SMOKING TOBACCO,
which is far superior to any yet brought before the public.

Motto of Lone Jack:—
"SEEK NO FURTHER, FOR NO BETTER CAN BE FOUND." 1 15 3m

DRY GOODS---RETAIL.

WINTER DRESS GOODS
AT LESS THAN COST.
CLOSING OUT.
GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.
NO REGARD PAID TO COST,

As we are determined to close out the balance of our well-assorted Stock of Winter Dress Goods before the season closes.

SILKS OF EVERY VARIETY

At low prices; now is the time to buy Silks, as they will be very much higher.

MUSLINS AND CALICOES
At Less than Wholesale Prices.

LADIES' CLOAKING CLOTHS, and CASSIMERES for Men and Boys' wear, at reduced prices.

H. STEEL & SON,
1 22mws Nos. 713 and 715 N. TENTH ST.

THOMAS SIMPSON'S SONS,
Nos. 922 and 924 PINE Street.
BLANKETS.
BLANKETS.
BLANKETS.

300 pairs of Blankets, just received, to be sold for one-third less than the usual price

1 case beautiful all-wool Blankets for $5·50, usual price $8·00.

1 case 11-4 handsome all-wool Blankets for only $7·00 usual price $10·00.

1 case very large magnificent Blankets for $10·00 per pair, usual price $14·00

Large stock of Linen Damasks and Towellings, just received at low prices

10 pieces beautiful black and white stripe Mohair Skirtings. Just the goods for the present season.

Now open, a full assortment of Black Alpacas and Mohairs, at low prices. White and colored Mohairs, and all wool Delaines.

20, 30, and 40 Spring Skirts, of the best shapes, both white and colored, at low prices.

THOMAS SIMPSON'S SONS,
1 15mws Nos. 922 and 924 PINE Street

AUCTION SALES.

CHARLES C. MACKEY, AUCTIONEER, NO. 326 MARKET Street, between Third and Fourth.

SALES OF REAL ESTATE, STOCKS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, MERCHANDISE, AND PERSONAL PROPERTY, of all kinds, will be attended to on reasonable terms, at the premises of the owners, or at the Auction Rooms, No. 326 Market street.

CASH ADVANCES
will be made on consignments when desired.

VALUABLE MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS, FROM PRIVATE LIBRARIES.
On Monday Evening.

At 7 o'clock, sharp, a number of standard and popular miscellaneous Books.

Also Blank Books, Photograph Frames, etc.

ABSOLUTE AND LARGE SALE OF WHITE GRANITE AND C. C. WARE, GLASSWARE, OIL CLOTH, LAMPS BURNERS ETC.
On Tuesday Morning,

At 10 o'clock, a very large assortment of the above-named Wares, etc., in lots suited to the retail trade.

DRUGGISTS' JARS AND PATCH BOXES.

Also 60 dozen C. C. Jars and Patch Boxes, and a case of 6 and 8 oz. bottles

No postponement on account of weather. 1 20 2t

J. FITZPATRICK & CO. AUCTIONERS.—New Auction House, No. 927 CHESNUT Street.

ISAAC NATHANS, AUCTIONEER
AND
MONEY BROKER,
N. E. CORNER OF THIRD AND SPRUCE STREETS
Only one Square below the Exchange.

NATHANS' Principal Office established for the last forty years. Money to loan in large or small amounts at the lowest rates, on Diamonds, Silver Plate, Watches, Jewelry, Clothing, and goods of every description. Office hours from 8 A. M. till 7 P. M. 5 4 lyrp

COAL.

COAL! COAL!!

BEST QUALITIES OF COAL
AT LOWEST MARKET RATES,
AT
ALTER'S
COAL YARD,
NINTH STREET,
BELOW GIRARD AVENUE.
BRANCH OFFICE CORNER OF SIXTH AND SPRING GARDEN STREETS. 1 11

JAMES O'BRIEN,
DEALER IN
LEHIGH AND SCHUYLKILL
COAL,
BY THE CARGO OR SINGLE TON.
Yard, Broad Street, below Fitzwater.

Has constantly on hand a competent supply of the above superior Coal, suitable for family use, to which he calls the attention of his friends and the public generally.

Orders left at No. 205 S. Fifth street, No. 32 S Seventeenth street, or through Despatch or Post Office, promptly attended to

A SUPERIOR QUALITY OF BLACKSMITHS COAL. 7 81y

FINE
OPERA GLASSES.
A VERY LARGE VARIETY.
JAMES W. QUEEN & CO.,
1 1 No. 924 CHESNUT STREET.

ORLEANS HOUSE,
No. 531 CHESNUT STREET:
PHILADELPHIA,
J. STEPPACHER,
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BAKERS' AND FAMILY
FLOUR,
"Pride of the West." "Mussulman."
"Eagle of Fort Wayne." "Lebanon Choice."
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BROOKE & PUGH
16 1mo Nos. 1731 and 1733 MARKET Street.

DRY GOODS---RETAIL.

113 PRICE & WOOD, 113
N. NINTH STREET, ABOVE ARCH.

Have just opened, from New York, 300 doz. Linen Napkins, from $2·50 up to $6 a doz. A cheap lot of Linen Doylies, $1·20, $1·50, $1·75, and $2 a doz.

200 doz. Linen Huckaback Towels, from 25 cts. up to $1
8-4 double Damask Table Linens.
Power-loom Table Linens.
Linen Table Cloths.
Scotch Diaper, by the piece or yard.
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Linen Huckaback, by the yard.
Best makes Shirting Linens.
Russia Crash, by the yard.
Just opened, 1000 doz Linen Hdkfs.
Ladies' Linen Hdkfs., 11, 12½, 15, 20, 25, 28, 31, 35, and 37½ cts.
Gents' Linen Hdkfs., 25 up to 75 cts.
One lot of Ladies' Tucked Hdkfs., all linen, 50 cts.
One lot of French worked Hdkfs., 28 cts.
Ladies' Linen Hemstitch Hdkfs., 25 cts up to 80 cts.
Gents' Linen Hemstitch Hdkfs.
Gents' Hemmed Hdkfs.
Gents' colored-border Hdkfs.
Ladies' Linen Cuffs.
One lot of Black Lace Veils, new style, $2·25, very cheap.
A very cheap lot of machine-worked Bands, nearly good as needle-worked.
White Goods, White Goods.
A new lot of White Brilliants, very cheap, 28, 31, 37½, 44, 50, and 62½ cts a yard.
Jaconet and Cambric Muslins.
Soft finish Cambric and Jaconet Muslins.
Nainsook Muslins, very cheap.
Victoria Lawns.
Nainsook Plaid and Striped Muslins.
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White Tarlatans and Swiss Muslins, Etc. Etc.

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N. B.—Best makes Bleached and Unbleached Muslins Pillow case and Sheeting Muslins.
Canton Flannels 31½, 35, 40, 45, and 50.
All-wool and Domet Flannels.
Heavy Shaker Flannels.
Red and grey plain and twilled Flannels.
Best quality American Prints and Ginghams.
Black Alpacas, a very cheap lot, 37½, 50, 62½, 75, $1 and $1·25. 1 13

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WIDE CHINTZES, 31 cents.
CALICOES, best makes, 25 cents.
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WAMSUTTA.
WILLIAMSVILLE.
5-4 PILLOW MUSLINS.
FIVE BALES of 4-4 UNBLEACHED MUSLINS, at 31 cents.

J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.,
1 2 3m N. W. corner EIGHTH and MARKET.

DREIFUSS & BELSINGER,
No. 49 N. EIGHTH STREET,
EAST SIDE,

Have just received a large lot of

HAND-MADE WOOLLEN GOODS,
LADIES' FANCY GOODS,
WHITE GOODS, LACES, EMBROIDERIES, VEIL HAIR NETS,
And a full line of
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S KID, SILK, AND FANCY GLOVES.
Also, a large lot of
CROCHET LACES,
Which we are offering at reduced prices. 9 12 ly

LINEN GOODS.
LINEN GOODS.

BARNSLEY TABLE DAMASK, $1·12½ and $1·25.
FINE WIDE TABLE DAMASK, $1·50 and $2·00.
100 dozen NAPKINS, at $2·88.
RED-BORDERED TOWELS AND NAPKINS.
SHEETINGS AND PILLOW-CASE LINEN.
BIRD'S EYE LINEN, in fine qualities.

J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.,
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Laces and Lace Goods,
EMBROIDERIES,
WHITE GOODS,
HANDKERCHIEFS,
NECK TIES, VEILS,
LINEN SLEEVES, COLLARS, ETC.,
In all their Varieties.
No. 1024 CHESNUT STREET.
No. 1024 CHESNUT STREET.
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BLACK SILKS.
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BLACK GROS GRAINES.

Bought low and will be sold at a small advance.

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Manufactory, No. 628 ARCH Street,
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Wholesale and Retail.

Our assortment embraces all the new and desirable styles and sizes, of every length and size waist for Ladies, Misses, and Children.

Those of "*OUR OWN MAKE*" are *superior* in *finish* and *durability* to any other Skirts *made*, and warranted to give satisfaction.

Skirts made to order, altered, and repaired. 2 4 ly

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PARLOR SUITS IN HAIR CLOTH.
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